

VOL. XLVIII.

THE
REPORT



ON THE
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE
JODHPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1935-36.



JODHPUR:
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1938



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE JODHPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1935-36

CHAPTER I.

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputana in respect of area, which is 36,021 square miles or more than one-fourth of that of the entire Province. Its greatest length from the north-east to south-west is about 320 miles and the greatest breadth 170 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner, on the north-west by Jaisalmer, on the west by Sind, on the south-west by Palanpur, on the south by Sirohi, on the south-east by Udeypur, (Mewar), on the east by Ajmer-Merwara and Kishengarh and on the north-east by Jaipur. The population increased by 15·4 per cent between 1921 and 1931, viz. from 18,41,642 to 21,25,982, of whom 86 per cent are Hindus, 8 per cent Mahomedans, and 5 per cent Jains.

Area, Boundaries &
Population.

2. The country is sterile, sandy and inhospitable towards the north and west, but improves gradually from a mere desert in the far west and north to comparatively fertile and hospitable lands in the north-east, east and south-east in the neighbourhood of the Aravalli Hills. Rivers play a very subordinate part in moulding the surface features of the country. The only important river is the Luni which has several tributaries, the chief being the Lilri, the Raipur Lilri, the Guhiya, the Bandi, the Sukri and the Jawai on the left bank, and the Jojri on the right, but none of them is perennial. The supply of sub-soil water is very limited, often 200 to 300 feet below the surface, and is generally brackish. As the Runn of Cutch is approached, the wells become more and more saltish, the country flatter, and bushes stunted and few. As the soil to the north and north-west is rich in salts, it affords vast pastures for grazing and breeding cattle. The horses of Mallani, camels of Sheo, and cattle of Santhore and Nagour are famous for their size and strength.

Physical.

3. The rainfall is scanty and capricious, varying from an average of 9 inches to 24 inches. The average rainfall of Jodhpur City is 14 inches per annum. The State has, therefore, resorted to building Bundhs and tanks wherever possible which supply water in lean years. The climate is dry and healthy. The natural lakes are all saline, the principal ones being at Sambhar, Didwana and Pachpadra; smaller depressions of the same kind exist at Kuchaman, Phalodi, Pokaran and other places. At Sambhar, Didwana and Pachpadra, salt is manufactured and all of them have been leased out to the British Government.

History.

4. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. The Rathors are a branch of the great solar race. They were originally known as Rastra or Rashtrik. Rashtra was subsequently, by general use, crystallised into Rathor. The earliest mention of them is found in the edicts of Asoka as rulers of the Deccan. There follows a gap in history till the seventh century A.D., the period of the earliest-known King Abhimannu, and from this date their record is much clearer. During a period of some three centuries previous to 973 A. D. the Rashtrakutas provided nineteen kings in the Deccan, the last of whom was Karakraja in Samvat 1029 or 972 A. D. When the Deccan Kingdom was broken up, they established themselves in Central India and made Kanauj their capital. The last ruler of this kingdom was Jaya Chandra whose descendants migrated to Western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In Rajputana, amongst the Rajput clans, the Rathors head the list in numerical strength and area of country held.

5. The present Ruler, Col. His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad Rajai Hind Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C., is the 35th ruler from Rao Sihaji. He was born on 8th July 1903 and ascended the throne in October 1918. His Highness has one younger brother, Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, born on 1st May 1907 and two sisters, of whom the elder is Her Highness the Maharani of Jaipur, while the younger is Her Highness the Maharani of Rewa. His Highness has four sons and one daughter. The eldest Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib was born on 16th June, 1923, the second Maharaj Kumar Sri Himmat Singhji Sahib, on 21st June, 1925; the third Maharaj Kumar Sri Hari Singhji Sahib was born on 21st September, 1929, and the fourth Maharaj Kumar Sri Devi Singhji Sahib on 20th September, 1933. The daughter was born on 14th December, 1930.

6. The following States are connected by marriage with the Jodhpur House:—

Udaipur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Bundi, Sirohi, Narsingarh and Jamnagar.

The younger branches of the Jodhpur family are Bikaner, Kishengarh, Idar, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau and Jhabua.

7. The gross revenue of the State during the year under report was Rs. 1,73,90,259, while the gross expenditure excluding capital outlay and investments was Rs. 1,18,53,624. The sum spent on Capital works amounted to Rs. 40,02,362.

8. The State pays annually to the British Government Rs. 1,08,000 as tribute, and Rs. 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of a Military force under the Treaty of 1818. The latter payment has ceased from 1937-38, on account of the disbandment of the Mina Corps at Erinpura. In addition to this Military expenditure, a sum of Rs. 1,10,843 was spent during the year on Indian States Forces consisting of a Regiment of Cavalry, a Regiment of Infantry, Military Station Hospital and the State Band.

His Highness' Visits.

9. During the year, His Highness paid visits to Jaipur, Ajmer, Palanpur, Delhi, Kashmir and Simla.

10. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jaipur, Kashmir, Damraon and Sirmoor, Raja of Jasdan, Maharaj Kumar of Cooch Bihar, and Raj Kumar of Baria paid visits to the State during the year.

Visitors to the State.

11. The 10th Royal Hussars Polo Team arrived in Jodhpur on 4th January 1936 and left on 2nd February 1936.

12. Lady Pentland, wife of the Ex-Governor of Madras, arrived in Jodhpur on the 15th and left on the 18th January, 1936.

13. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir George Ogilvie, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, visited Jodhpur on the following dates:—

Arrived on 4th and left on 8th February 1936.

Arrived on 16th and left on 18th March 1936.

Arrived on 11th and left on 14th August 1936.

14. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor-General and Viceroy of India, arrived in Jodhpur on 17th March 1936 by Air and left on the 18th idem. He opened the Willingdon Gardens on the 17th March 1936. The speeches delivered on the occasion will be found at the end of the Report.

15. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor-General and Viceroy of India on his way from Porbandar to Delhi by Air passed through Jodhpur on 20th January 1936.

16. The sad news of the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas and Emperor of India, on the 20th January 1936 was the occasion of great grief. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur directed the following marks of respect to be observed throughout the State in honour of the deceased Sovereign of beloved memory from the 21st January, 1936:—

Notable events.

1. The Courts and offices were closed for 3 days.
2. The shops were closed for one day on the 22nd January, 1936.
3. Nobat (drum beating) at the Fort, the firing of 3 guns daily and Public music and dance were stopped for three days.
4. Flags were half-masted.
5. All the officials, Sardars, Jagirdars, Mutsaddis and other subjects were directed to put themselves in deep mourning according to local custom.
6. All the European Officers in the service of the State and others in the Station were asked to put themselves in mourning.
7. 70 minute-guns were fired from the Jodhpur Fort at 8 a. m. on the 22nd January, 1936.

On 28th January 1936, when the funeral of his Majesty the King-Emperor George V took place, the above-mentioned marks of respect were observed for one day and special prayers were offered in temples and mosques. A memorial service was held in the Sommerville Memorial Church at Jodhpur.

17. In honour of the accession to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VIII, a public Darbar was held in Jodhpur on the 29th January 1936 at the Polo ground between the State Hotel and the bungalow of Major Rao Raja Hanwat Singhji, where a Shamiana was erected. In the centre of the enclosure a dais was placed on which seats were provided for His Highness and the Resident, Western Rajputana States. The Darbar was attended by the Ministers of Council, Maharajs, European ladies and gentlemen, Rao Rajas, Sardars, Mutsaddis, State Officials, and the public who numbered about 10,000. The Resident announced the Royal Proclamation which ran as under. It was broad-casted by means of loudspeakers.

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our Late
 "Sovereign Lord King George V of blessed and glorious memory by whose
 "decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain and Ireland and all other His Late
 "Majesty's Dominions is solely and rightfully come to High and Mighty Prince
 "Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. We, the Governor-
 "General of India and the Members of the Governor-General's Council, therefore,
 "do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and
 "proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George
 "Andrew Patrick David is now by death of our late Sovereign of happy memory
 "become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward VIII, by the Grace of
 "God, of Great Britain and Ireland and British Dominions beyond the Seas, King,
 "Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith,
 "and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection beseeching God by
 "whom Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince Edward VIII
 "with long and happy years to reign over us.

LONG LIVE THE KING !"

A Hindi translation of the Proclamation, was read on the microphone by the Political Secretary for the benefit of the Indian spectators and troops.

After the reading of the Proclamation the Union Jack was hoisted, the Troops gave a Royal Salute and the Band played the National Anthem. A salute of 101 guns was fired from the Fort battery.

Honours.

18. On the 1st January 1936, the following were granted Honours by the Supreme Government:—

1. Mrs. Tarleton received the medal of Kaisar-i-Hind.
2. Major J. W. Gordon, O. B. E. received the insignia of C. I. E.
3. Colonel Thakur Pirithi Singhji of Bera was granted the title of Rao Bahadur.
4. Mr. Kan Singh, District Superintendent of Police was granted the King's Police Medal.

19. On 23rd June 1936, the Birthday of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VIII, Emperor of India, the Supreme Government granted the following honours:—

1. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur received the insignia of G. C. S. I.
2. Mr. Ghisoo Lal, Honorary Assistant Secretary to the Manager, Jodhpur Railway, was granted the title of Rai Sahib.

20. His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to appoint His Highness as his A. D. C. and also promoted him to the rank of Honorary Colonel on 22nd September 1936.

21. In 1935, the rains were just sufficient and timely to ensure a good crop except in the Nagour District where liberal remissions were allowed. The yield of grass and fodder was below normal in most Parganas and the situation was made worse by the failure of the Arabian Sea Monsoon in 1936. The Kharif sowing was sparse and this too withered due to the want of timely rains. Fodder scarcity began to loom large and this was more intense due to the poor produce of crops in the previous year.

Famine.

Under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur published in the Extraordinary Gazette, dated the 10th September 1936, scarcity was declared in the following Parganas:—

Bilara, Bali, Desuri, Jalore, Pali, Jaswantpura, Siwana, Sanchoore and Barmer.

With a view to afford relief to the agriculturists in the affected parganas the following relief measures were ordered to be adopted:—

(1) Opening of grass and fodder depots in the affected parganas and selling of grass at the rate of -/8/- a maund and wheat straw at the rate of -/4/- a maund. This work was entrusted to the Director, Animal Husbandry Department.

(2) Throwing open of all reserved forest areas for free grazing and making arrangements at a cost of Rs. 3,000 for improvement of water supply for the animals grazing in these areas.

(3) Remission of fees charged by the Forest Department for grazing cattle in affected areas with effect from 1st July 1936.

(4) Opening of poor-houses and grain shops, where required.

(5) Distribution of taccavi loans to agriculturists.

(6) Suspension of all revenue realisations in the affected parganas.

(7) Starting of Relief Works by the P. W. D. where required.

(8) Stopping the execution of decrees against agriculturists in the affected areas, and the suspension of all proceedings against them under the Marwar Public Demands Recovery Ordinance for one year.

Three famine Depots of grass were opened in September, 1936, and other relief measures were adopted later on wherever they were essential.

22. Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji of Pokaran, Judicial Minister, after attending the World Education Conference, returned from leave on the 18th October 1935.

Official.

23. The Hon'ble Nawab Khan Bahadur Chowdhari Mohammed Din was appointed Revenue Minister with effect from the 7th December 1935.

24. Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji of Pokaran, Judicial Minister, resigned his post on the 28th March 1936.

25. Rai Bahadur Lala Kunwar Sain, M. A., Bar-at-Law, was appointed Judicial Minister with effect from the 14th April, 1936.

26. Mr. S.G. Edgar, I.S.E., Public Works Minister, and Major F. Steel, O.B.E., Assistant to the Finance Minister, proceeded on leave on the 16th April 1936. Major Steel returned from leave on the 18th and Mr. Edgar on the 24th October, 1936.

27. Lt.-Col. D.M. Field, C.I.E., left for England on recess on 5th May 1936, and returned on 21st July 1936.

28. Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib was appointed President of the Consultative Committee of Sardars with effect from the 6th May 1936.

29. The constitution of the State Council at the close of the year under report was as follows:—

<i>President</i>	.. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.
<i>Chief Minister & Finance Minister</i>	.. Lt.-Col. D. M. Field, C. I. E.
<i>Home Minister</i>	.. Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas.
<i>P. W. Minister</i>	.. Mr. S. G. Edgar, I. S. E.
<i>Revenue Minister</i>	.. The Hon'ble Nawab Khan Bahadur Chowdhari Mohammed Din.
<i>Judicial Minister</i>	.. Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, M.A., Bar-at-law.

Political,

30. The Hon' ble Lt.-Col. Sir George Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., was the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Lt.-Col. H.M. Wightwick, I. A., was Resident, Western Rajputana States, throughout the year.

The relations with the British Government continued to be very cordial.

CHAPTER II

Finance & Accounts.

The results (Budget and Account figures) of the year 1935-36 (October 1935 to September 1936) are detailed in the statements which will be found at the close of this Report. The position may be summarized as follows:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

Budget.	RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE.	
	Budget	Actuals.	Budget	Actuals.
<i>Opening Balance:—</i>				
Current Balance	23,26,174	23,26,174	..	..
Deposit Balance	15,00,000	15,00,000	..	..
I. Revenue Budget	1,54,61,000	1,73,90,259	1,26,69,900	1,18,53,624
(Budget Surplus) .. ..	..	..	(27,91,100)	(55,36,635)
Surplus .. ..	..	..	66,17,274	93,62,809
Total	1,92,87,174	2,12,16,433	1,92,87,174	2,12,16,433
Balance	66,17,274	93,62,809	..	..
II. Debt Heads Budget. (Net figures)	7,49,920	4,07,163	..	..
Balance Surplus .. ..	..	..	73,67,194	97,69,972
Total	73,67,194	97,69,972	73,67,194	97,69,972
Balance	73,67,194	97,69,972	..	..
III. Investments .. ..	..	7,66,359	12,00,000	39,86,435
Balance Surplus .. ..	..	..	61,67,194	65,49,896
Total	73,67,194	1,05,36,331	73,67,194	1,05,36,331
Balance	61,67,194	65,49,896	..	..
IV. Capital Budget .. ..	..	..	45,02,960	40,02,862
Balance Surplus .. ..	..	..	16,61,234	25,47,534
Total	61,67,194	65,49,896	61,67,194	65,49,896

The total revenue estimated for the year 1935-36 was Rs. 1,54,61,000 against the gross collections of Rs. 1,73,90,259, or an excess of Rs. 19,29,259 over the estimated revenue for the year. The collection of Rs. 1,73,90,259 includes a non-recurring credit of Rs. 14,18,850 as an adjustment of the cost price of 2102 shares in the Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Ltd., taken over by the State on the winding up of the Bombay Business in March last. Excluding this figure, the net collections amount to Rs. 1,59,71,409 or an excess of Rs. 5,10,409.

Revenue Receipts.

The attached graph gives the proportion of departmental revenue to gross revenue collections amounting to Rs. 1,73,90,259.

The actual expenditure during the course of the year amounts to Rs. 1,18,53,624 against the budget grant of Rs. 1,26,69,900 after taking into account the sanctioned extra grant of Rs. 4,19,900 or a lapse of Rs. 8,16,276 or 6.4% of the grant allotted.

Revenue Expenditure.

A graph showing the proportion of the departmental expenditure with reference to the gross revenue is attached.

Debt Heads

The decrease of Rs. 3,42,757 under the Debt Heads represents a variation of 6% of the gross figures.

Investments..

The net investments made amount to Rs. 32,20,076 against the estimated investment of Rs. 12,00,000 or an increase of Rs. 20,20,076. These figures include an adjustment of Rs. 14,18,850 on account of the cost of 2102 shares in the Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., taken over on the winding up of the Bombay business in March last as explained in the notes on Revenue Receipts.

Capital Expenditure.

The total sanctioned programme after taking into account

(a) Extra grant of Rs. 4,12,310

& (b) Surrender of Rs. 2,86,350

amounted to Rs. 45,02,960.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 40,02,362 resulting in a saving of Rs. 5,00,598 or 11.1% of the grants allotted. The comparative figures under the various Major heads of the Capital programme are as follows:—

Heads.					Budget,	Actuals.	Difference.
1.	Railways	..	..	..	7,24,000	3,25,397	—3,98,603
2.	Electrical	..	..	..	1,91,500	1,51,430	—43,070
3.	Garage	..	..	..	1,60,000	1,51,979	—8,021
4.	P. W. D	..	..	..	34,06,260	33,59,441	—46,819
5.	Stationery & Printing	..	..	..	8,000	7,458	—542
6.	State Hotel	..	..	..	10,200	6,657	—3,543
Total ..					45,02,960	40,02,362	—5,00,598

The main saving of Rs. 3,98,603 under the head 'Railways' is explained by the write-back of Marwar Railway Junction-Desuri Line, amounting to Rs. 4,39,805, while the saving under other items is due to some of the works entered in the programme being postponed.

Finance Department.

Lt.-Col. D. M. Field, C. I. E., continued to hold the appointment of Finance Minister, Government of Jodhpur, during the year under review.

Major F. Steel, O. B. E., Assistant to the Finance Minister, proceeded on six months' leave with effect from 18th April 1936 and Mr. Billam Chand Bhandari, Finance Secretary, carried out these duties satisfactorily during the period.

Audit Office.

Major F. Steel, O. B. E., held the post of State Auditor, Government of Jodhpur. During his leave, Mr. V. H. Thattey, First Assistant, held charge of the office as Officiating State Auditor, and the work was carried out efficiently.

The total number of Local Audit inspections conducted during the year was 86 as against 88 in 1934-35. Besides this, 11 special inspections and several extra tasks were carried out.

Provident Fund.

With a view to give an idea of the expansion of this Fund, the figures are given below:—

				State.	Railway.	Total.
1.	Opening Balance	..	..	28,04,140	37,08,772	65,12,912
2.	Credits during the year	..	..	6,61,397	5,09,336	11,70,733
Total				34,65,537	42,18,108	76,83,645
3.	Debits during the year	..	..	1,59,549	1,31,724	2,91,273
4.	Closing Balance	..	..	33,05,988	40,86,384	73,92,372

The total number of subscribers at the end of the year was 3,928 and 2,705 against 3,676 and 2,646 when the year commenced.

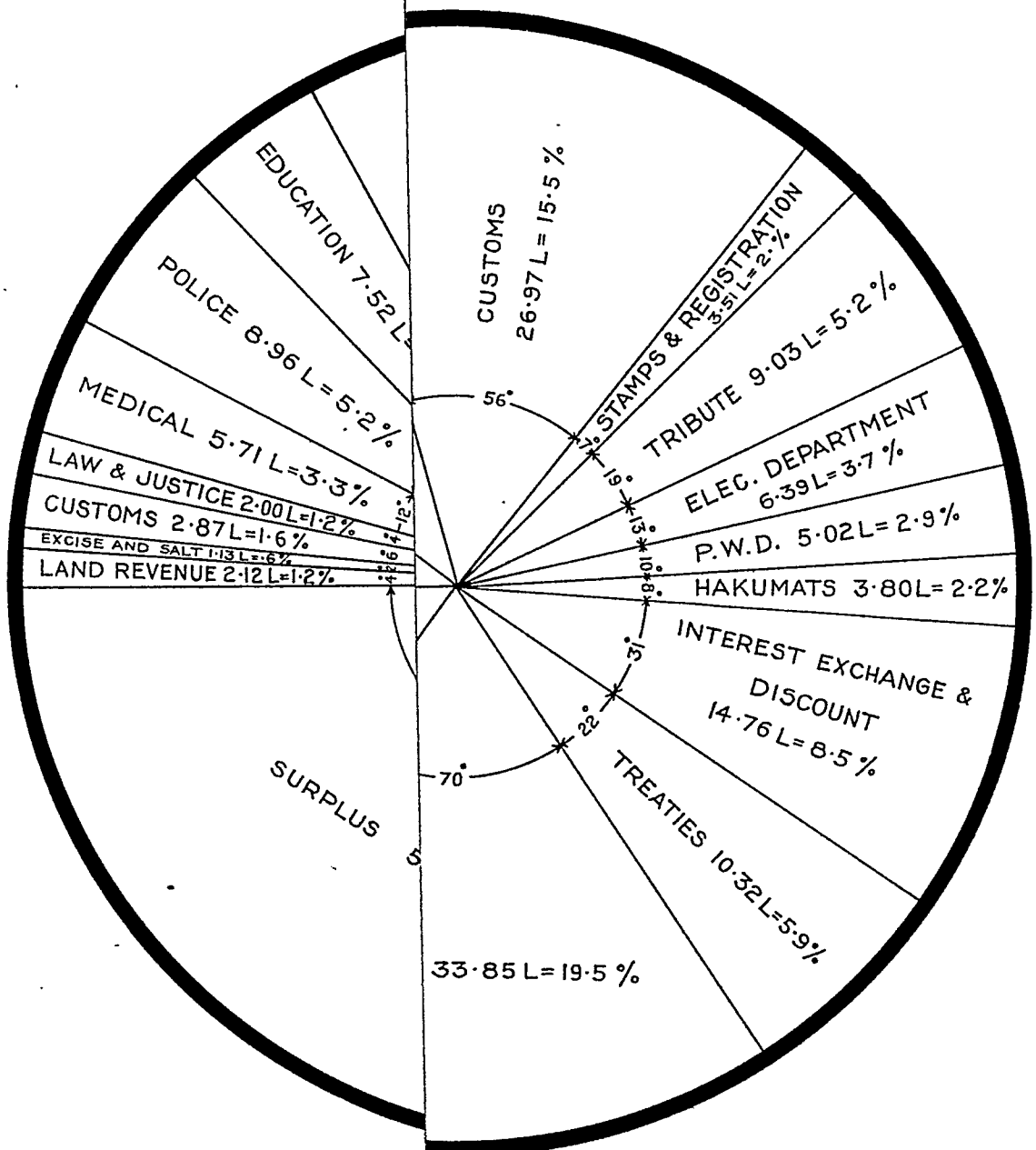
During the year under review, the rate of compulsory Provident Fund subscription was raised from 1/16th to 1/12th of the subscriber's salary with effect from 1st October, 1935.

This Government deals with four kinds of pensions and their numbers are as follows:— Pensions.

	No. when the year Opened.	No. at the Close of year.
1. Government Military Pensions ..	1412	1421
2. State ..	821	915
3. Stipendiaries ..	137	139
4. Compensation payment-holders ..	412	410
	2782	2885

The *per capita* grant received from the Government of India during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,284 compared with Rs. 4,236 awarded during the last year.

PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS REVENUE
1935-36
TO 173.90 LACS.





CHAPTER III.

Revenue Departments.

1. Land Revenue Department.

Munshi Niranjana Swaroop, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Hawala Administration. Superintendent throughout the year, the Department being under the control of the Revenue Minister.

2. The State covers an area of 36,021 sq. miles, the khalsa area being about 17 per cent of the whole. The khalsa area comprises over 900 villages; these are administered by the Hawala Department, the number varying as fresh grants are made, or villages escheat. Land System.

3. A boundary survey of the whole State together with a cadastral survey of khalsa villages was carried out in the years 1883-93 A. D. This was followed in 1895 by a Settlement of the khalsa area and the introduction of cash rents instead of 'Latai'. The first Settlement was for a term of 10 years only, but it was not until 1921 A. D. that a re-settlement could be taken in hand. The rent rates were based on a division of soils into 'mustaquil' (permanent) and Ghair Mustaquil (non-permanent) combined with classification according to relative capacity. The re-settlement resulted in a rise in the permanently-occupied area from 39.7 per cent to 48.2 per cent, of 59,62,147 bighas and in the rental payable by bapidars (permanent lessees) from 64.4 to 78.2 per cent of Rs. 16,42,347. The general increase in the rent roll was 37 per cent of Rs. 16,42,347.

4. In khalsa villages, land is held either in bapi or ghair bapi. Bapi is a permanent, heritable and transferable right in land. A ghair-bapidar holds land from year to year or for a term of years. Certain lands are also held rent-free in virtue of grants made or recognised by the Government, the principal rent-free tenures being Bhom, Juna Jagir, Doli, Inam and Pasaita. A record of rights of all such holders was prepared at the time of Settlement and rules were framed defining the rights and liabilities attached thereto. Tenures.

5. The Land Revenue Department is under a Superintendent assisted by five Assistant Superintendents, each in charge of a group of Parganas or Districts. The work of partition, and the survey of villages escheating to khalsa from time to time is under a sixth Assistant to the Hawala Superintendent, designated the Partition officer. The unit of Hawala administration is the village or group of villages under a Hawaldar. The Hawaldar does the *girdavari* and prepares other village records, and is immediately responsible to the Darogha. Collections are affected through Amins controlled by the Hakim or Pargana Officer. Constitution.

6. The total number of Khalsa villages at the end of 1934-35 was 910. Number of khalsa villages. During the year under report, villages Indokha, Galasar, Nimbola and Khari Laliya, Pargana Parbatsar of Thikana Mithri escheated to khalsa permanently. At the end the year, therefore, the number of Khalsa villages came to 914. But on the revision of the Map of Marwar during the year under report, the correct number of khalsa villages was found to be 902 only, including 104 Mustaraka

villages and 78 chaks. Out of these, 33 villages have not yet been assessed to cash rents. During the year under review, one village was cadastrally surveyed while cash rents were not declared in any of the villages.

Agricultural conditions.

7. The total area under cultivation in khalsa villages during the year was 27,00,785 bighas against 28,42,550 bighas in the previous year. Out of this, 23,85,755 bighas were under Kharif crop as against 25,48,050, bighas, 3,08,441 bighas under Rabi crop as against 2,87,420 bighas and 6,589 bighas was double-cropped as against 7,080 bighas in the previous year. The fall in the cultivated area was due to the deficiency of rains in Parganas Nagour, Didwana, and Phalodi.

The principal Kharif crops sown were Millets, Bajra and Jawar, together covering 15,60,467 bighas as against 15,90,290 bighas in the previous year. Of the Rabi crops, wheat was sown in 1,89,862 bighas as against 1,88,993 bighas and gram in 45,380 bighas as against 29,902 bighas in 1934-35. The rise in the gram cropped area was due to copious rains in Pargana Merta which resulted in extensive sewaj cultivation.

Irrigation.

8. The total irrigated area was 2,46,927 bighas against 2,46,704 bighas in the year 1934-35; out of this 2,07,369 bighas were irrigated from wells and 39,528 from canals and other sources, in Pargana Pali, Bali, Bilara, Sojat and Desuri, as against 1,96,517 and 50,187 bighas respectively in the preceding year. The decrease in the canal irrigated area was largely due to the failure of rains in Pargana Phalodi and deficiency in Pargana Sojat, where much less area was irrigated by canals than in the previous year.

The total number of Khalsa wells was 11,300 including 5 new wells sunk during the year. Of these, 7,073 were working and the rest were idle.

Live Stock.

9. The condition of cattle was generally healthy though in certain parganas due to failure of rains, scarcity of fodder was slightly felt. The total figures of principal live-stock as compared with the last year's figures were as under:-

Cattle.						1934-35	1935-36
Bulls & Bullocks	..	..	..	..	..	1,16,207	1,18,613
Cows	..	..	..	..	..	1,77,401	1,84,645
Camels	..	..	..	..	..	14,971	12,698
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	4,97,665	4,88,497
Goats	..	..	..	..	..	3,12,856	3,04,897
Young stock	..	..	..	..	..	1,61,668	1,73,612

No cattle disease was reported during the year.

Ploughs.

10. The *malshumari* figures also show satisfactory results with regard to ploughs employed in khalsa villages. 65,968 ploughs were in use against 62,739 in the previous year.

Revenues.

11. The remission of 3 annas in the rupee in the rent of all mustaquil lands was continued in the year 1935-36. Due to the failure of kharif crop in Parganas Nagour, Phalodi and Didwana, a total sum of Rs. 74,000 in round figures was remitted. Besides, in Parganas Jodhpur, Phalodi, Siwana, Jalore, Pachpadra and

Jaswantpura, the term of Settlement expired in the year under report, and consequently many holdings were surrendered and fresh lands were taken over in exchange.

The net result was as under:-

	Bapi in 1934-35	Surrender during 1935-36	Fresh Bapi during 1935-36	Result at the end of year.
Area in Bighas ..	30,87,785	1,08,944	77,619	30,56,460
Rent Rs. ..	12,62,293	53,505	35,636	12,44,424

The rental demand for the year was Rs. 3,71,854 on account of arrears, and Rs. 14,33,398 on account of current dues, making a total of Rs. 18,05,252 as against Rs. 19,37,853 in the previous year. The decrease in the demand was due to remissions on account of scarcity of rains in Parganas Nagour, Didwana and Phalodi.

The rental collections amounted to Rs. 14,68,067, giving a percentage of 96.1 on the current demand, and 81.3 per cent on the total demand, against 81.8 per cent in the previous year.

12. With a view to afford relief to the rural population of Marwar, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to abolish a number of fluctuating cesses levied in khalsa villages besides vaccination fee, and Penkhara lag levied on she-buffaloes. The total amount permanently remitted on account of these cesses was a little over Rs. 29,000. Cesses.

The receipts on account of Kharda, Ghasmari and other miscellaneous dues were as under:—

Cesses.					1934-35	1935-36
					Rs.	Rs.
1. Kharda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	65,893	72,738
2. Ghasmari .. .. .	..	..	..	..	54,019	52,054
3. Other cesses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	46,552	52,193

The increase in receipts in spite of the permanent abolition of certain cesses was due to a high percentage of recovery of arrears of Kharda & miscellaneous cesses.

13. The miscellaneous receipts on account of Patta fees, etc. were Rs. 32,265 against Rs. 37,533 in the previous year.

Receipts out of disposal of sites and natural products.

The receipts on account of sale of natural products were Rs. 25,448 against Rs. 23,300 in the previous year. Other petty receipts amounted to Rs. 7,874 against Rs. 7,472 in the previous year.

14. A sum of Rs. 77,711 was outstanding on account of recoverable taccavi loans advanced in the preceding year and Rs. 580 was advanced during the year, making a total of Rs. 78,291. A sum of Rs. 6,161 was collected and Rs. 113 was remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 72,017. Taccavi.

Receipts & Expenditure.

15. The total receipts during the year amounted to 17,42,310 against 18,45,492 in the preceding year. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,11,656 against Rs. 2,27,112 the percentage cost of the Department to revenue collected being 12.1 against 12.3 of the previous year. Out of this, Rs. 1,82,714 were spent on pay and travelling allowances of the Hawala establishment and Rs. 2,067 on contingencies special and ordinary, besides Rs. 7,875 on account of refund of revenues.

Attached estates.

16. The Hawala Department also managed estates temporarily attached for the recovery of Government dues and also estates attached pending succession enquiry and for recovery of Hukumnama (Succession fee). The number of such estates, under Hawala management at the end of 1935-36 was 109, excluding 25 chaks and certain Bhom lands. Besides these, 5 estates were taken under Hawala management for recovery of Hukumnama. During the year under report, 19 estates were newly-attached and 37 were released.

The Hawala Department charges 10% on the actual collections of the rental demand in each village on account of management or overhead charges, the balance being disbursed towards payment of (1) Khangi or maintenance to the Jagirdar and his dependents, (2) current dues, and (3) arrears. The Zabti receipts are credited to the Debt Head "Personal Deposit", the credit balance at the end of 1934-35 being Rs. 93,774. A sum of Rs. 1,65,369 was further credited and a sum of Rs. 1,62,336 was disbursed during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 96,807.

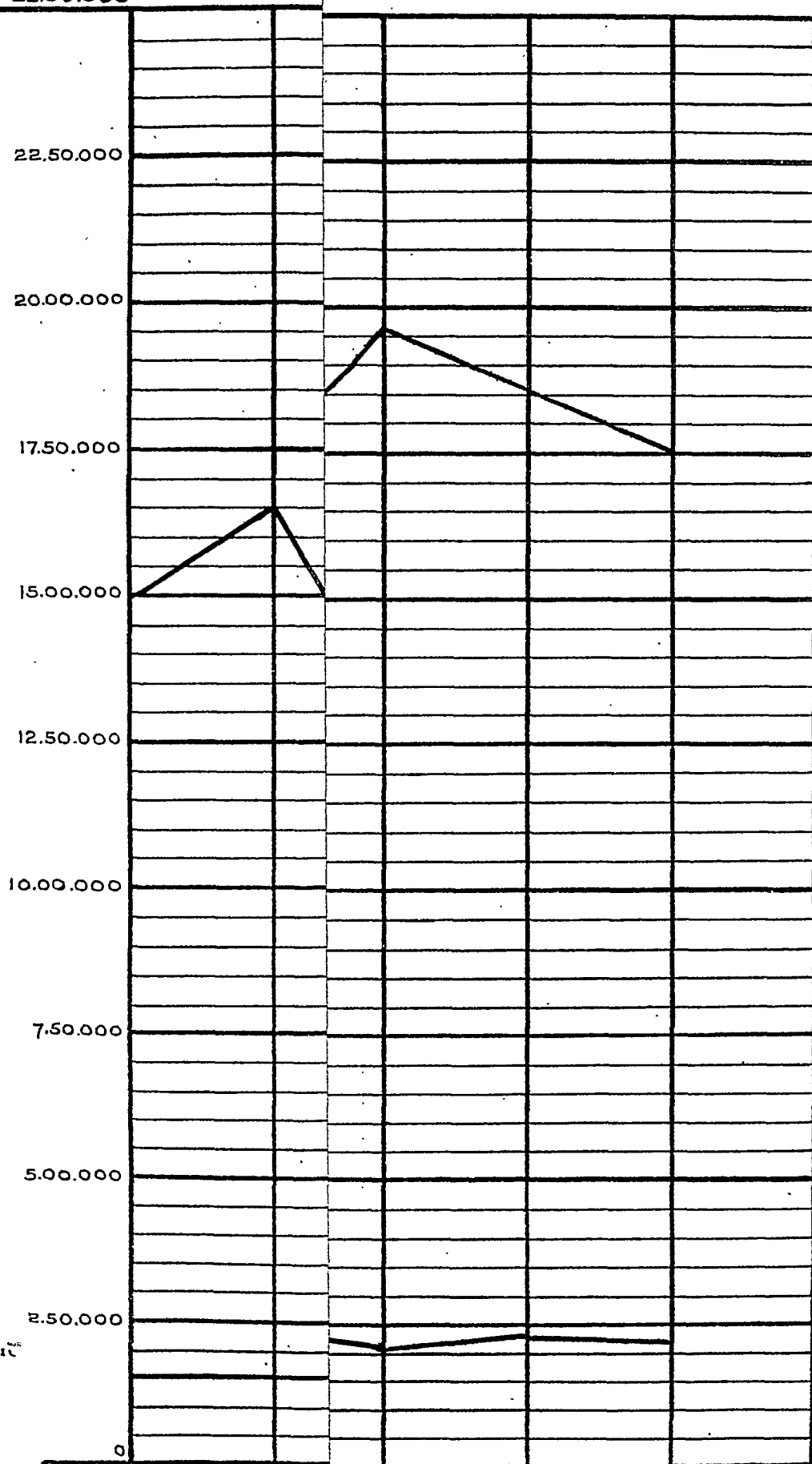
A sum of Rs. 31,671 was recovered on account of overhead charges, against 24,006 in the previous year. Out of this, Rs. 10,015 was spent on temporary zabti establishment against 7,189 in the last year. The excess was due to the appointment of a Special Zabti Officer for better supervision of the attached estates which work was formerly done by the Assistant Superintendents, Hawala.

Cattlepounds.

17. Besides management of attached estates, the Hawala Department controls all Cattlepounds in the State maintained under the Marwar Cattlepound Rules. During the year under review, 280 pounds were maintained, out of which 178 were permanent, and 102 temporary. Of these, 206 were maintained directly by the Hawala and 74 by other Departments. The total receipts on account of Cattlepounds were Rs. 24,270 against Rs. 23,709 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the pounds, including the office establishment was Rs. 8,517, against Rs. 9,053 in the previous year, the percentage of expenditure as compared with receipts being 35.68. The savings from the Cattlepound receipts are credited to a separate fund which is available for works of improvement in khalsa villages. The closing balance with the Hawala Department was Rs. 25,276 at the end of the year.

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2. Tribute Department.

Mehta Jaswant Raj. B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Superintendent of the Department during the year under report.

Superintendent &
Controlling authority.

On 6th December 1935, the department was transferred from the temporary charge of the Chief Minister (Revenue) to the portfolio of the Revenue Minister.

2. The total area of the State is 36,021 sq. miles, out of which 29,000 sq. miles are held in jagir. The jagirs are held on various tenures subject to the payment of certain cesses to the State. The principal cesses which are levied are Rekh and Chakri. Rekh is levied at 8 percent of the gross rental value of the estate, and Chakri—the cash commutation for the irregular militia formerly provided by the Jagirdars,—is payable at the rate of 14.4 percent. Vaccination Fee was also levied on all the jagirs at the rate of —/—/6 per house, but this lag has been abolished along with the minor hakumat lags during the year under report. Subject to certain exceptions based either on sanad or on established usage, the Jagirdars have to pay Hukamnama or succession fee on each succession. Succession to jagirs is governed by the Moris-Ala Rules, which means that only a lineal male descendant of the original grantee can succeed. The law of primogeniture is general except in the case of certain bhomichara and Mutsaddi estates and there are also special rules relating to adoptions.

Jagir estates.

The principal functions of the Tribute Department are to recover jagir dues, to investigate cases relating to succession of jagirs, revision of Government demands, grant of pattas, and renewal of betalbi sanads.

Function.

3. The Tribute Department which was organised in 1926 in pursuance of the Darbar's policy of co-ordinating all matters relating to jagirs under one Department, was placed under the Tribute Superintendent and it now performs the work which was at one time entrusted to three Departments, viz. Rekh, Jagir Buxi and Hazuri Daftar.

Organisation.

4. During the year under report the following villages of Thikana Mithri were permanently resumed under orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, in consequence of the conviction of the Thakur under Secs. 489/120 and 489 D/109 of the Marwar Penal Code for forging British Government currency notes.—

Resumptions.

Name of village.							Pargana.	Rekh.
1. Gilasar	..	..	..	..	..	..	Parbatsar	Rs. 3,500
2. Indoka	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	1,000
3. Nimbola	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	3,000
4. Kheri Lalyan	..	..	..	..	..	..	do	800

5. Under the decennial rule of revision, Chakri of 25 jagirs was revised during the year, resulting in an enhancement of the total Chakri demand of these jagirs from Rs. 7,823 to Rs. 8,834.

Revisions of demand.

Disposal of cases.

6. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of during the year, as compared with the figures of the last year:—

Hends.						1934-35	1935-36
1. Succession Hukamnama & Patta cases	..	..	..	..	..	141	106
2. Betalbi	..	..	..	..	..	10	16
3. Levy & revision of Rekh Chakri	..	..	..	..	..	84	50
4. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	45	50

Recoveries.

7. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 9,03,286 as against Rs. 9,11,282 of the preceding year as detailed below:—

Hends.						1934-35	1935-36
						Rs.	Rs.
1. Rekh	..	..	..	..	..	3,36,120	3,23,191
2. Chakri	..	..	..	..	..	4,32,824	4,57,154
3. Hukamnama	..	..	..	..	..	99,374	95,426
4. Patta Dastoor & Amal Ki Chitthi	..	..	..	..	..	6,892	8,281
5. Nazar Dastoor	..	..	..	..	..	21,310	11,753
6. Vaccination fee	..	..	..	..	..	9,620	3,600
7. Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	5,142	3,881
Total						9,11,282	9,03,286

Arrears.

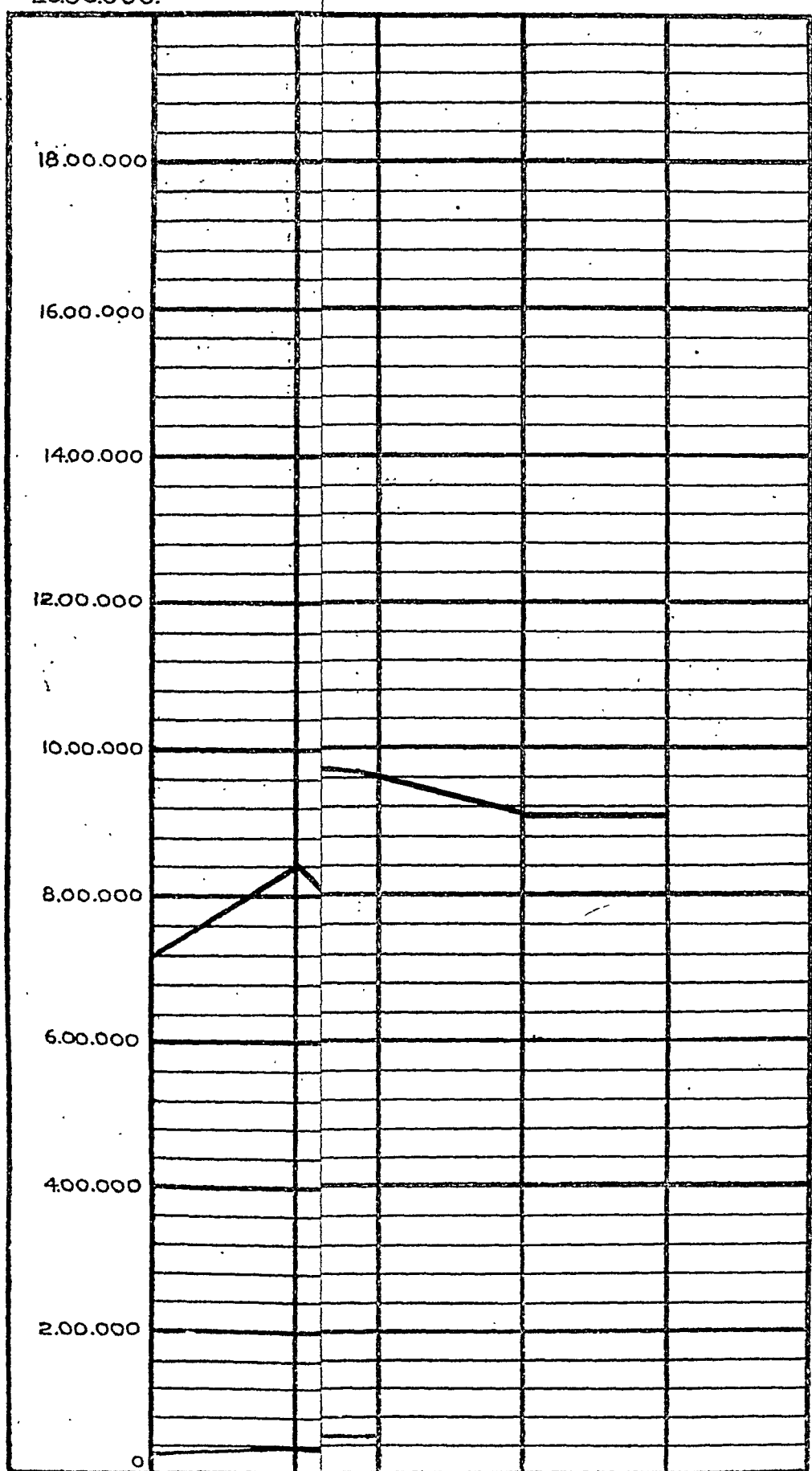
8. The arrears of the Tribute demand against the Jagirdars at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 37,61,948 against Rs. 41,87,140 in the preceding year. The fall in arrears is partly due to the remissions granted on the occasion of Their Imperial Majesties' Silver Jubilee.

Expenditure.

9. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 42,542 as against Rs. 42,541 in the previous year, the average cost of the Department being 4·7 per cent of the receipts as against 4½ percent in the previous year.

The appended graph shows the receipts and expenditure of the Department during the last 11 years beginning from 1925-26 A. D.

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3. Stamps & Registration Department.

Kanwar Chiman Singh held charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Home Minister. The Superintendent worked as a Judge of the Insolvency Court also under the control of the Chief Court.

Administration.

2. The staff consists of 9 clerks including the Head Clerk, a Daftari, a Farrash, a process-server and four peons. One clerk to weed out records and another to assist the Insolvency clerk, were appointed during the year as a temporary measure.

Organisation and functions.

The chief source of income is from the sale of stamps, including petition paper and registration of documents both in Sadar and Hakumats. The sale of stamps is conducted through licensed vendors. During the year, all the Thikanas exercising Judicial powers were allowed the privilege of purchasing Jodhpur Government Non-judicial stamps at cost price for sale at their face value to the Thikana public and this system has been brought into force from January 1936 for 2 years.

3. 3672 documents of an aggregate value of Rs. 43,61,722 were registered during the year against 3623 documents of the value of Rs. 42,36,722 registered in the previous year.

Statistics.

4. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,50,639 made up of Rs. 3,29,367 for Stamps and Rs. 21,272 for Registration, against a total of Rs. 3,61,644 during the preceding year. The expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 31,160 against Rs. 30,875 of the last year, the percentage cost of the Department to revenue collected being 9.

Receipts and Expenditure.

4. Excise & Salt Department.

Munshi Anand Swaroop, B. A. was incharge of the Department throughout the year, the Department being under the control of the Home Minister (Revenue) till 6th December, 1935, and thereafter of the Revenue Minister.

Administration.

I. Excise.

2. The Excise revenues are derived from the manufacture and sale of country liquor, and the sale of opium and hempdrugs.

Sources of Revenue.

3. Country liquor is distilled at the Central distillery at Mandore on a contract basis. Retail licensees are supplied liquor from the warehouses at Mandore, Pali, Rani, Merta Road and Jalore. Liquor continued to be manufactured and supplied at 25 O. P., 16 U. P. (gur base) and 32 U. P. (Mohwa base) at rates prevailing in the preceding year. Bottled liquor was supplied to 168 shops against 102 in the previous year. The total sale of country liquor during the year under report was 90,786 gallons against 89,868 gallons in the preceding year.

Sale of liquor.

4. There were three wholesale licensees for the vend of foreign liquor as in the preceding year. Retail licenses were issued at a nominal fee to the Jodhpur Flying Club, Sardar Club, Jodhpur Railway European Institute, and the Jodhpur Dak Bungalow. A special license was also issued to the Contractor of the Refreshment Room at the Jodhpur Railway station on a fee of Rs. 50.

Foreign Liquor.

5. A contract for the supply of opium was given with effect from 1st October 1935 for a period of one year to Messrs. Sheo Prasad Ganga Bux at Rs. 675 per maund. The contractor was required to supply Kotah opium of a certain specification which, after the prescribed chemical test, was issued from the central store at Jodhpur to the Hakumats for supply to the retail licensees. 391 licenses for retail vend of opium were issued to persons of approved character at varying rates of commission. The total consumption during the year was 373 maunds 37 seers, as against 411 maunds 34 seers in the preceding year. The fall in consumption is due to the tendency amongst addicts to lessen their daily doses, and the younger generation abstaining from its use altogether.

Opium.

6. The Government controls the cultivation of *bhang* or hemp-plant. The stock of *bhang* that was stored previously having been exhausted, delivery of fresh *bhang*, cultivated under a license at Shri Umed Agriculture Farm, was arranged for the contractor. *Ganja* and *charas* are imported by the wholesale contractor, and sold through the retail licensees which number 70 for the whole of Marwar. The total consumption of these drugs during the year was as under :—

Hempdrugs.

Name of drug.	Y E A R .	
	1934-35.	1935-36.
Bhang	Mds. 329	Mds. 302
Ganja	17	22
Charas	14	14

7. The earnings of the Excise Department amounted to Rs. 10,109,70 against Rs. 10,66,787 in the preceding year.

Receipts.

Excise cases

8. The number of Excise cases investigated by the Department was 149 against 246 in the preceding year. Of these, 134 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 15; 34 cases were tried by criminal courts and 100 were disposed of departmentally. Of the cases tried by the Courts, 24 relate to the seizure of illicit distillation and import of smuggled liquor, and 10 to the seizure of contraband charas and opium. The biggest seizures were of 96, 150, 182, 200, 294 and 300 bottles of illicit liquor, $3\frac{1}{4}$ seers of contraband opium and 9 seers of charas. In one case, the *Tazimi Thakur* of Kharesh was convicted for possession of illicit liquor and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

II. Salt.

9. The contract for the disposal of duty-free salt for the year under report was given to Messrs. Ramdayal Shri Kishen on payment of Rs. 21,131. The contractor was required to remove at least 2,20,000 maunds of salt from the sources at Sambhar, Nawa, Gudha, Pachpadra and Didwana, which are leased to the British Government. The contractor maintained 87 depots for the sale of salt at the wholesale and retail rates fixed for each depot.

10. Licenses for the manufacture of pucca khara and saltpetre were, as usual, put to auction and given to the highest bidders.

Receipts.

11. Receipts on account of duty and royalty, etc. were as under :—

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Rs.	Rs.
Duty	3,83,692	3,97,035
Royalty	3,69,204	3,16,981
Sale proceeds of salt	657	717
Khara	5,766	5,640
Saltpetre	2,376	1,990
Contract fee	15,125	21,131
Miscellaneous	167	752
Total	7,76,987	7,44,246

The decrease is due to less receipts of royalty owing to less issues of British Government Salt from the Sambhar Salt Sources.

Breach of Salt Rules.

12. Three cases of breach of Salt Rules were pending at the beginning of the year and one was instituted during the year under report. All these cases were disposed of.

General.

13. The Department was re-organised during the year whereby the three existing circles of Jodhpur district, Sojat and Parbatsar were abolished, thus reducing the number of Salt Circles from 19 to 16. Ten posts of Sub-Inspectors were abolished and the cadre of Inspectors was fixed on an incremental basis as under :—

Number of Inspectors.	Scale of pay.
3	80—5—100
5	60—4—80
12	50—2—60
—	
20	

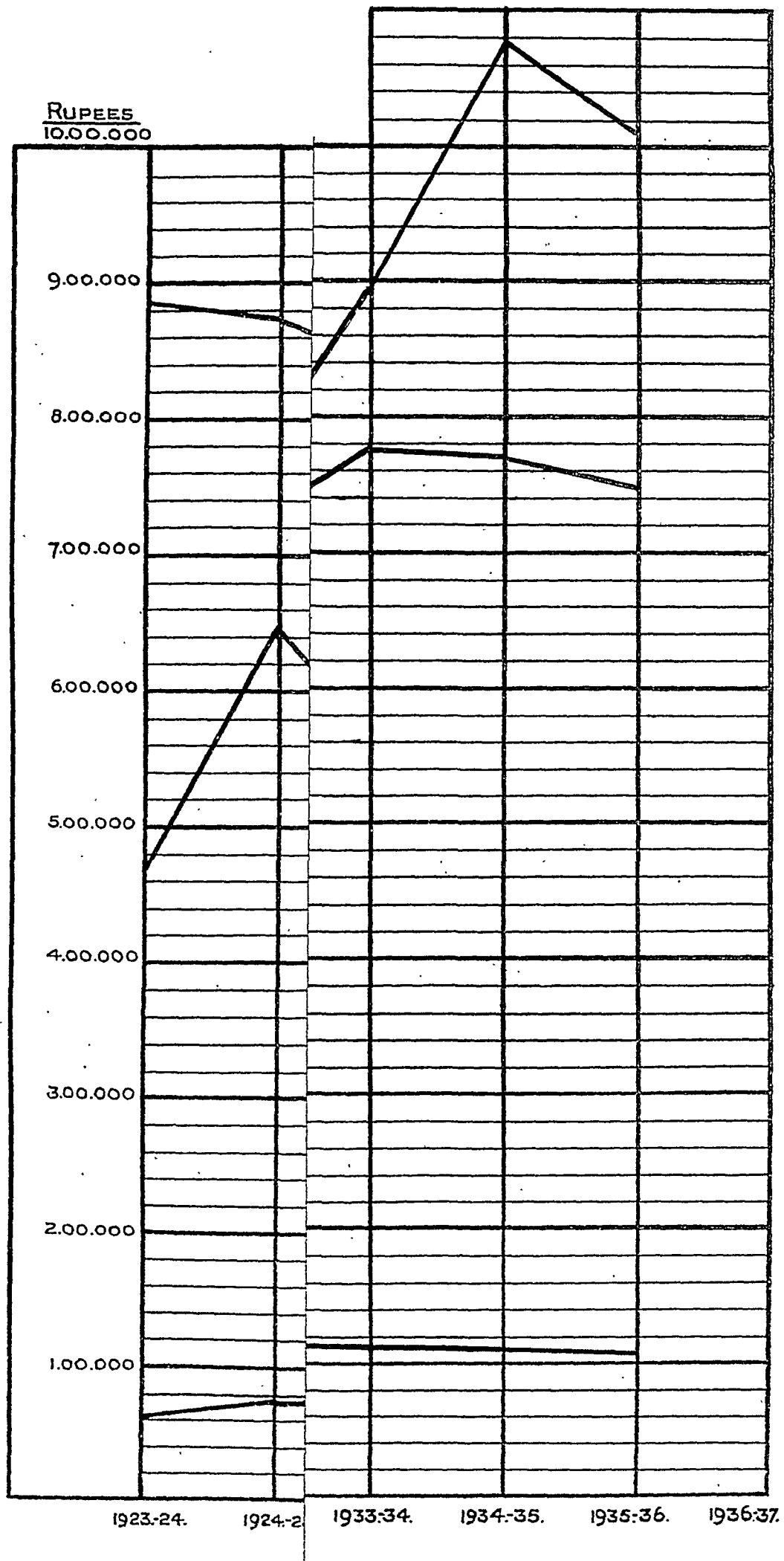
Consequent on the abolition of three circles, 6 posts of Sowars were abolished; 17 posts of camel sowars were, however, newly-created for the detection of smuggling on the borders. Eight posts of Excise foot-chowkidars and three posts of Salt foot-chowkidars were also brought under reduction.

The total strength of the Department now stands as under:—

- 1 Personal Assistant to the Superintendent.
- 20 Inspectors.
- 25 Clerks, including Karkoons and two Leave Reserve Clerks.
- 1 Daftry
- 11 Peons & Farrashes.
- 127 Preventive staff.

13. The total expenditure of the Excise & Salt Department was Rs.1,12,896 Expenditure.
against Rs. 1,11,300 in the previous year, the percentage cost of the Department to revenue collected being 6·4.

The appended graph shows the rise and fall in revenue and expenditure for the last 10 years.



5. Customs Department.

Khan Sahib Phiroze Shah R. Kothawala continued to hold charge of the Department as Superintendent under the control of the Home Minister throughout the year.

Administration.

2. The total receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 26,97,155. This amount is a record figure in the history of the Department. It is a creditable performance and shows the keen interest and zeal displayed by the Customs staff in their work, even more so, considering the fact that the levy of duty on stones fetching nearly half a lac of rupees was transferred to the Mines and Industries Department in 1929-30 and again in January 1936 a remission of nearly a lac of rupees was made by reduction in the rate of duty on Jaggery, Kerosene oil, grains and ghee in order to afford some relief to the poor people especially the agriculturists. The receipts also do not include Rs. 1,51,363 realised from the Excise duty on matches.

Receipts.

The following table shows the income under the three principal sub-heads as compared with the year 1934-35:—

No.	Sub-heads.	1934-35	1935-36	Difference.
1	Imports	19,39,005	20,57,902	+1,18,807
2	Exports	5,45,520	5,83,622	+43,102
3	Fines & penalties	47,442	50,631	+3,189
	Total	25,32,057	26,97,155	1,65,098

3. The total expenditure for the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,86,748 and the table given below shows the comparative figures of this year and the last year.

Expenditure

No.	Heads.	1934-35	1935-36	Difference.
1	Cost of collection	2,57,799	2,65,954	8,155
2	Rebate	12,439	6,343	—6,096
3	Refunds	20,122	14,451	—5,671
	Total	2,90,360	2,86,748	—3,612

The percentage cost of the Department to the revenue collected comes to 10.

4. During the year under report reductions in the duty levied on the following commodities were made:—

Tariff and other changes.

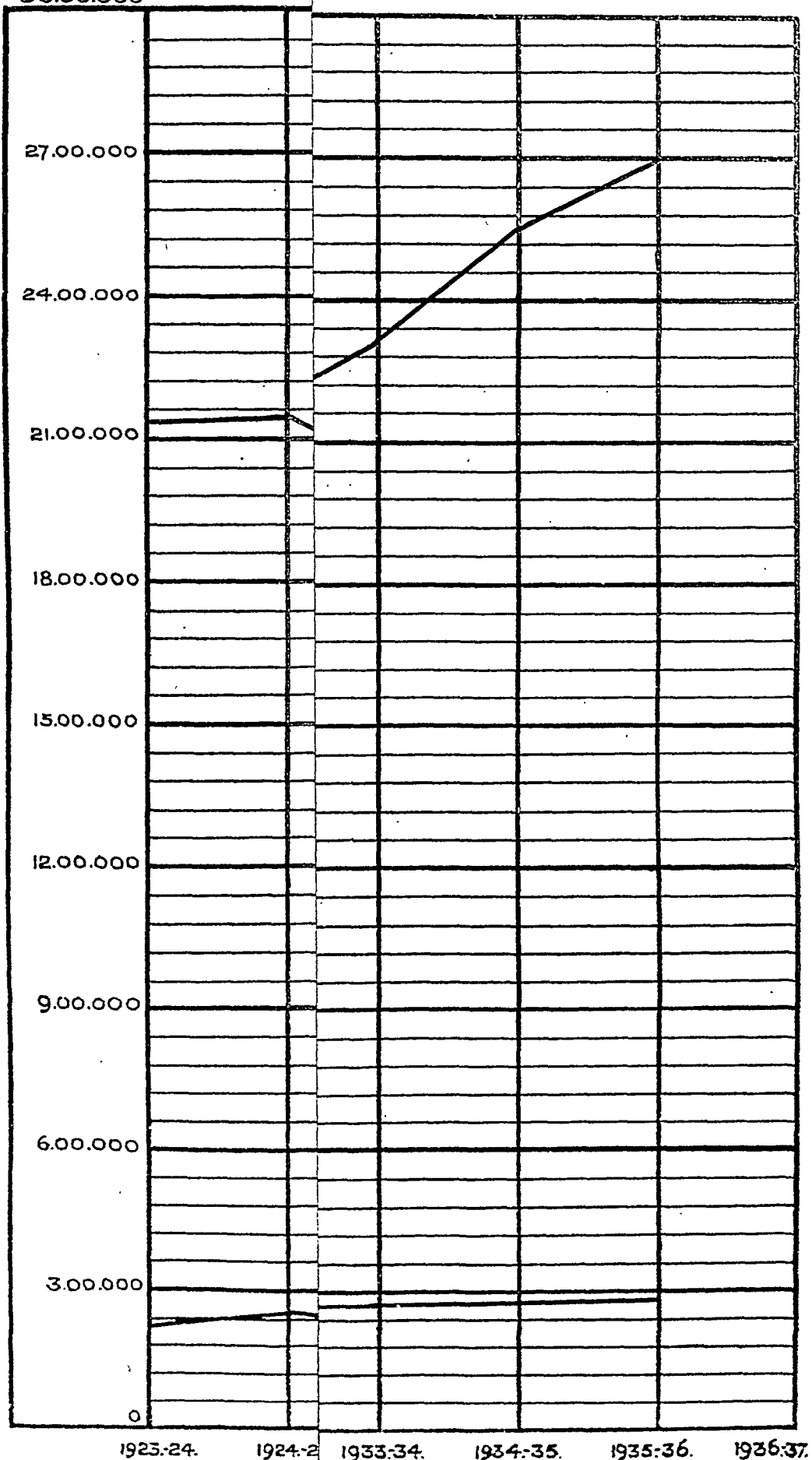
Duty on chemicals was reduced from 5% to 2½% in the case of articles required for medical, commercial and industrial purposes. Duty on export of edible grains was reduced to 1 anna per Maund from varying rates of 6 annas to 2 annas on different kinds of grains; and that on the export of ghee was reduced from Rs. 7/8/- to Rs. 3/12/- per maund. The import duty on Kerosene oil and Jaggery was reduced from Rs. 1/8/- and -/12/- annas to Re. 1 and 10 annas per maund respectively.

In order that the existing Tariff rules and rates of duties be more suited to the conditions of the people of Marwar, a Committee has been formed to revise the Tariff.

Three more sugar factories named below were allowed during the year to import sugar into Jodhpur Government territory under their own purity certificates:—

- The Pioneer Sind Sugar Mills, Pritamabad (Sind)
- The Har Prasad Ram Narayan Sugar Factory, Bareilly.
- The Laxmi Sugar & Oil Mills, Hardoi.

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6. Mines and Industries Department.

During the year under report the Department remained under Mr. Ram Dayal Mathur, L. Ag., as Superintendent, and Mr. K. L. Bhola, A. I. S. M., was the Geologist incharge of prospecting work, both under the control of the Public Works Minister. Administration.

The staff of the Department was increased by the permanent appointment of Mr. Gopal Mal Mehta, B. Sc. (Mining) as Senior Daroga to assist the Geologist in prospecting work; two Field Assistants were also engaged temporarily for 6 and 7½ months respectively.

2. The total receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,93,080 as against Rs. 1,88,814 in the preceding year, and Rs. 38,080 more than the budget estimate. The increase in revenue is mainly due to Revenue.

- (i) taking over the control of some more lime and stone quarries of Jagir area in terms of Darbar orders dated 10th April 1930,
- (ii) higher price of some contracts for working the quarries or collecting royalties although the scale of royalties was reduced in some cases,
- (iii) greater export of marble stone from Makrana.

3. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,651 against Rs. 18,645 in the preceding year, and Rs. 47,000 the budget estimate for the year under report. The increase in expenditure in comparison to that of the previous year is due to.— Expenditure-

- (i) permanent and temporary increase in the staff,
- (ii) prospecting and working departmentally of the Wolfram mines at Degana,
- (iii) prospecting, analysis, testing and advertisement of some other minerals found in the State.

The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 20 as against 9·9 in the preceding year.

The attached graph shows the rise and fall in revenue and expenditure for the last ten years.

4. The opening balance of arrears on 1st October 1935 was Rs. 2,342 and the demand during the year under report on account of current contract dues was Rs. 46,647, making a total of Rs. 48,989. Out of this, Rs. 959 was collected against the old arrears, Rs. 43,902 against current dues, and Rs. 21 was written off, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,107 to be recovered. An effort is being made to recover old outstandings. Recoveries.

5. Brief details of the working of various minerals are given below:—

Minerals.

- (a) *Fuller's Earth*.—The export of this mineral during the year under report was 1253 tons as against 1260 in the preceding year. The cost of production was about Rs. 14,900, and the royalty recovered on the output was Rs. 16,790.

- (b) *Gypsum*.—The total output of gypsum from various deposits in the State, viz., Bhadwasi, Kawas, Shivkar, Chirimotai, *etc.*, was nearly 19,000 tons (costing about Rs. 42,000 at quarry mouth) as against 30,000 tons in the preceding year. The export from Bhadwasi was 16,800 tons during the year under report as against 27,700 tons in the preceding year. The fall in export seems to be due to the fact that some of the Cement companies had stocked a large quantity of gypsum in the previous year.

The revenue from this source also fell (proportionately to output) from Rs. 27,789 in 1934-35 to Rs. 19,074 in the year under report. Export of gypsum from Kawas has ceased altogether from 1st April, 1935 because of the introduction of Egyptian gypsum at Dwarka.

- (c) *Lime, Kankar and Lime-stone*.—This is a flourishing trade, and the revenue derived from this source was Rs. 57,661 as against Rs. 57,411 in the preceding year, inspite of the fact that the Sojat lime contract (which was paying Rs. 10,200 per year) was closed from 15th November 1935. The increase in revenue is due to,—

- (i) greater export of Kali and Kutchra lime from Gotan, which was 18,800 tons as against 17,000 tons in the preceding year,
- (ii) export of lime-stone from Gotan to the Sugar Works at Rampur,
- (iii) enhancement of royalty on lime-stone from 6 pies per maund to Rs. 1-8-0 per ton on wagon-load consignments, and 1 anna per maund on retail consignments,
- & (iv) taking over of control of Kankar quarries of some more Jagir villages.

- (d) *Marble*.—The export of marble from Makrana was 6,855 tons during the year under report as against 5,535 tons in the previous year.

The increase in export is due to:—

- 1. Larger demand for chips.
- & 2. Sanctions passed against Italy.

The income derived from royalty was Rs. 40,606 as against Rs. 34,961 in the preceding year. The cost of production was Rs. 2,23,000 approximately.

- (e) *Building stone*.—The revenue derived from this source was Rs. 56,842 as against Rs. 49,038 in the preceding year. The increase was due to

- (i) higher price of some contracts for working the quarries and collecting royalty,
- & (ii) taking over the control of some more quarries of Jagir villages formerly held by the Jagirdars.

The total output was about 1,50,000 tons valued at Rs. 80,000 at quarry mouths as against 1,40,000 tons in the preceding year.

At Fidusar, the most important of all quarry blocks, the method of working has been systematised so as to lengthen the life of quarries.

(f) *Wolfram*.—The Wolfram mines of Degana were, in the earlier part of the year under report, prospected at a cost of Rs 1,069, and then they were worked departmentally through a contractor. In all, 5 tons 16 cwt. ore was collected, but it was not sold during the year in the absence of a favourable price.

(g) *Cement*.—Cheap and abundant raw materials suitable for Portland Cement have been discovered. These were subjected to semi-commercial trials and the finished cement on being subjected to various tests according to British Standard Specifications, was found to be of excellent quality. The prospects of introducing the Cement Industry are under investigation.

6. A number of deposits of high grade pottery materials, including Kaolin, felspar, quartz, etc., have been located favourably situated with regard to transport. Semi-commercial tests on these materials have yielded good quality crockery, sanitary-ware, earthen-ware and enamel-ware products. Cheap supplies of glass sand have also been found and are being tested. Other minerals, etc.

Four new minerals, viz. red and white agate of Rudia, flint pebbles of Barnail, slatestone of Bhavi, and Bentonite near Sheo, were discovered. Attempts were made to give out contracts for working the first two minerals, but no one came forward to offer a tender for either of them.

Selenite and grey earth were exploited by contract system as usual.

7. The local made articles of lacquer, ivory, marble, weaving, tied and dyed work, etc., were purchased from the manufacturers and sold departmentally and through the State Hotel, as in the preceding year. An Exhibition of Industries was also held along with the Flower Show during the year under report, and this was a good advertisement of locally-made articles. Industries.

8. The number of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State was 43 as against 33 in the preceding year. The total number of bales pressed was 13,765 as against 8,925 in the preceding year. During the year under report 35 Flour Mills were opened out of which three have oil mills with them as well. Mills & Factories.

7. Forest Department.

Mr. Sugan Chand Kothari, B. A., P. F. S., continued to hold charge of the Department under the control of the Home Minister throughout the year. Administration.

2. Forests in Marwar occupy nearly 440 square miles and are situated for the most part on the western slopes of the Aravalli Hills in the Districts of Bali, Desuri, Sojat, Parbatsar, Jalore and Jaswantpura. The Department was organised in 1888 when large forest areas were held in Jagir. The bulk was acquired either by the grant of cash compensation or by exchange. Such Jagir forests as were not acquired are managed by the Forest Department, the proceeds less management charges being in most cases given to the Jagirdars concerned. Historical Survey.

The principal forest products are timber, fuel, grass, bamboo, honey, and wax, Anwal (*Cassia Auriculata*), the bark of which yields useful tanning material, whether found inside or outside the Forests, is controlled by the Forest Department; it is exploited by contract system and large quantities are exported to the principal markets of India.

3. There was no change in the area of the Reserved Forests, which remained at 440 square miles at the close of the year. Reserved Forests.

The fuel and fodder reserves at Balotra which were leased out to the Municipality under certain conditions in 1933-34 were released from the control of this Department and permanently transferred to the Hawala Department.

4. Existing boundary pillars were repaired and whitewashed at a cost of Rs. 229 as against Rs. 129 spent last year. Demarcation.

No new pillars were erected.

5. The Forests are chiefly worked under the coppice-with-standard system with a 40 years' rotation. The coupes are leased out to contractors who manufacture and export charcoal to foreign markets such as Ajmer and Ahmedabad, the local demand for charcoal being insignificant. 17 coupes with an area of 2085 acres were leased out for exploitation to different contractors for Rs. 28,707 during the year against 22 coupes with an area of 2,163 acres for Rs. 26,563 in the preceding year. This indicates that both the number of coupes and the area leased out during the year were comparatively less, but the revenue from this source is higher in comparison with that of the last year. This is chiefly due to unduly hard competition between the Ajmer and Ahmedabad contractors, so that the average price per acre realised from the coupes works out to Rs. 14 against Rs. 13 of the last year. The last year's average price of Rs. 13 per acre was also high. Exploitation.

6. The number of Forest offences investigated and disposed of during the year rose from 778 of last year to 841 during the year under report. It is gratifying to note that cent per cent convictions were obtained in the three cases challaned to Courts. The remaining 838 cases were compounded departmentally. Rs. 3,099 was realised as compensation against Rs. 3,965 in the previous year. As a result of famine conditions, the cases of illicit removal of Forest produce were dealt with leniently. Forest offences.

A large percentage of offences falls under the illicit removal of forest produce from an illicit grazing within the Reserve Forests.

Cases of incendiarism fell from 21 of last year to 12 during the year under report, and the Forest property damaged aggregated 5 Sq. miles. As a result of apathy on the part of the Mewar authorities, the firelines on the Jodhpur-Udaipur (Juda-Merpur) border are not cleared and the result is that fire very often spreads from Udaipur territory into Marwar.

Negotiations for inviting the co-operation of the Mewar authorities in the matter of protection of Forests against damage from fire are afoot.

Roads and Buildings.

No new forest roads were constructed during the year; the existing cart tracks were kept in repair to facilitate the exploitation of fuel, etc. Repairs to existing Range Offices, Chowkies, etc. were done at a total cost of Rs. 1,452 during the year under report, against Rs. 1,169 last year. Rs. 385 was spent on additions and alterations to existing Forest quarters.

The Charcoal Shed at Phulad and the Forest Chowkies at Kantalia and Bijapur were constructed by the Public Works Department for the Forest Department during the year under report.

Jagir Forests.

8. The Jagir Forests which are managed by this Department on behalf of Jagirdars yielded Rs. 11,600 against Rs. 11,314, in the preceding year, and the expenditure on supervision and management of these Forests was Rs. 4,662 against Rs. 4,624 in the preceding year.

The question of the settlement of Jagir Forests of Jaswantpura is receiving attention.

Financial Results

9. The total cash realizations during the year amounted to Rs. 1,26,796 against Rs. 1,20,264 in the preceding year. The rise in Revenue is due to the increased sale of fuel and charcoal at the Government Forest Depot at Jodhpur. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 67,470 against Rs. 67,455 in the previous year. The percentage cost of the Department to Revenue collected comes to 53.

The attached graph shows the comparative figures of revenue and expenditure during the past 10 years.

As is well-known, almost all the Agriculturists living in villages adjoining the Forests, receive Forest produce free or at reduced rates, and so the cash realizations do not correctly show the capacity of the Forests for producing revenue. During the year under report, the pasturage outside the Reserve Forests being very scanty due to the paucity of rains, the Forests were thrown open for free grazing to all cattle except goats and camels in the Famine-stricken Districts and the free removal of head-loads of grass and fuel both for bonafide domestic use and sale was allowed in the Parganas of Jalore, Jaswantpura and Siwana. The relief thus given came to Rs. 14,232.

Famine Relief Measures.

10. This report will be incomplete if mention is not made of the benevolent Famine Relief measures which His Highness' Government have taken for the relief of distress amongst man and beast. Relief as detailed below was given:—

- (a) Reserved Forests in the Districts of Bali, Desuri, Sojat, Jalore, Jaswantpura, Siwana and Sanchoe were thrown open for grazing to all cattle except goats and camels.

- (b) Free removal of head-loads of grass and fuel for bonafide domestic use and sale was allowed in the Districts of Jalore, Siwana and Jaswantpura, which are the stronghold of criminal tribes who, owing to the total failure of crops, depend for their livelihood on the sale of grass and fuel removed from the Reserved Forests.
- (c) Grazing fees to the extent of Rs. 8,323 which were realized from 1st July, 1936 onwards were ordered to be remitted.
- (d) Rs. 3,000 were sanctioned for the improvement of water-supply in forest areas, thrown open for free grazing.

11. The Arboriculture operations which are mainly confined to the environs of the city of Jodhpur form one of the important activities of the Forest Department. The Departmental Nursery at Colonel Loch's well was maintained as usual. 7225 tree plants were issued from the Nursery during the year against 9606 in the previous year; 2149 were planted along roads, 3070 in the Chhitar Hill Area, 191 were issued to private individuals and 1600 to the P. W. Department for plantation in the Willingdon Garden, on the Jodhpur-Pali Road, Sardar Samand etc. 215 plants were issued for plantation at the Parbatsar and Nagour Fair Grounds.

Arboriculture.

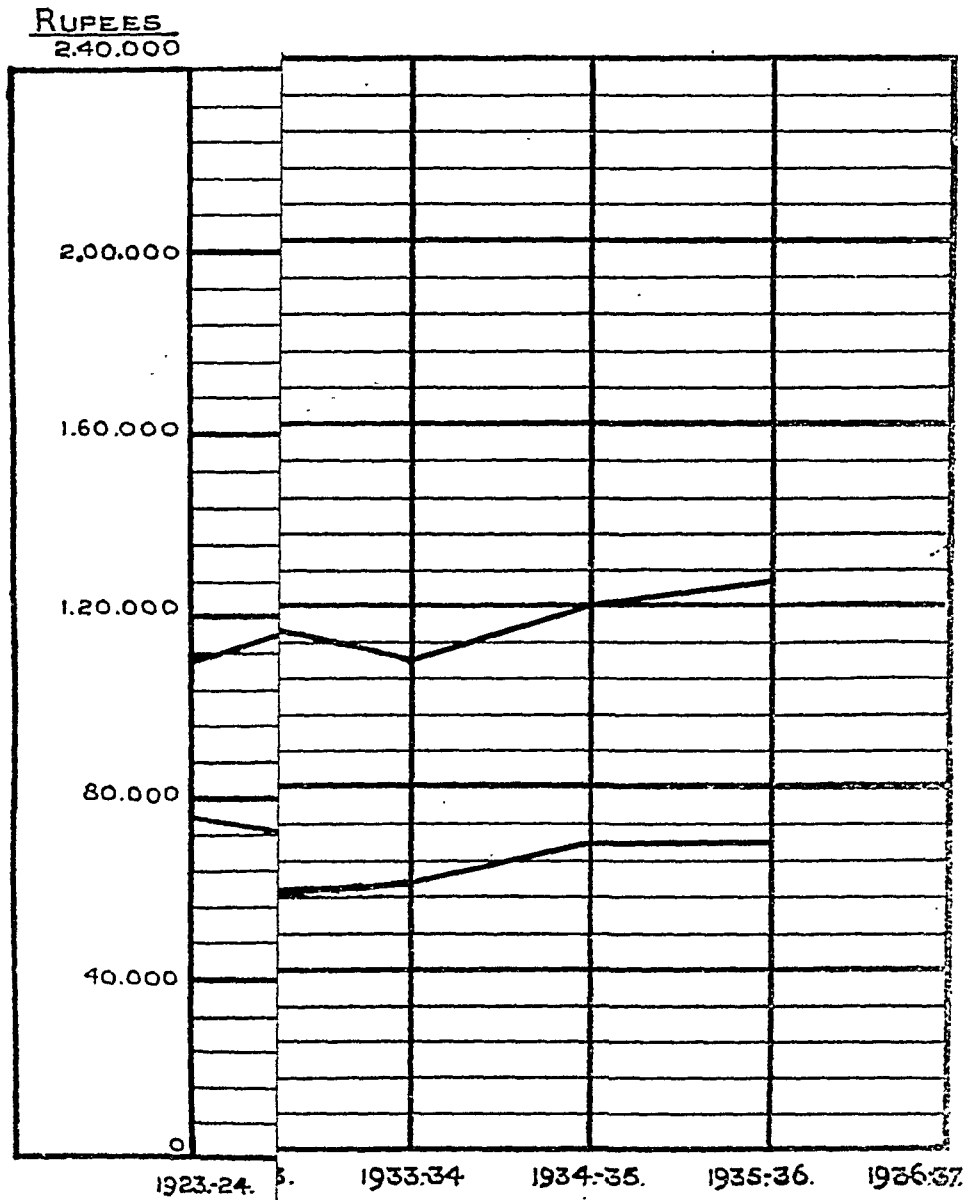
At the close of the year, there were 30,655 plants that required watering against 19,950 plants last year.

Expenditure during the year under this head was Rs. 21,761 against Rs. 24,855 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER IV.

Public Utility Departments

sal Officers and
tions.



Relief

1923-24	..	..	6,814	6,00,021	332	4,403	7,887	24,145
1935-36	..	..	7,402	6,38,634	368	4,792	8,947	26,254

CHAPTER IV.

Public Utility Departments

Medical Department.

A. Medical Department under the Principal Medical Officer

Budget Expenditure during the year
Rs. 5,06,338.

Previous year's Expenditure
Rs. 4,86,612.

1. Mr. E. W. Hayward, M. A. (Cant.), F. R. C. S. held charge of the Department as Principal Medical Officer throughout the year, under the control of the Judicial Minister from 1st October 1935 to 1st July 1936, when the Department again reverted to the portfolio of the Home Minister.

Medical Officers and
Institutions.

The year opened with 31 hospitals and dispensaries available for public use and closed with 35. Two new dispensaries were built and opened at Sadri and Shergarh. The dispensary at Sadri was named "The Seth Roop Chand Tara Chand Dispensary," the Seth having donated a sum of Rs. 20,000 towards its construction. This building was declared open by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur on the 8th May, 1936. The Dispensary at Shergarh was opened by the Home Minister on the 25th September 1936.

The dispensary at Nimba Nimbri looks after lepers and provides treatment for out-patients among the public.

Similarly, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Education Department who was primarily meant for the medical inspection of the school boys started treating selected cases, and as this system was found useful and convenient it was officially recognised and now saves much time of the boys.

The Isolation Hospital for infectious diseases which had a satisfactory number of patients and the Leper Asylum with about 50 inmates remained open throughout the year.

2. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of patients taking treatment, a fact which is all the more gratifying, as owing to scanty rains of the last two seasons, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases of diseases such as malaria, conjunctivities and diarrhoea which occur in an aggravated form in years of normal or excessive rains.

Medical Relief

3. The figures of attendance of patients are as follows:—

(a) All Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Y E A R	No. of new patients.		Daily average attendance.		Operations.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Major.	Minor
1934-35	6,914	6,00,621	332	4,403	7,887	24,145
1935-36	7,402	6,38,634	368	4,792	8,947	26,254

(b) Windham Hospital.

Y E A R .	No. of new patients		Daily average attendance.		Operations.	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Major.	Minor.
1934-35	3,826	1,29,289	228	898	4,373	2,625
1935-36	4,152	1,34,086	236	926	4,709	3,100

Inspection

4. All hospitals and dispensaries were inspected at least once by the Principal Medical Officer, who also carried out a large number of operations during his winter visits. The patients were chiefly suffering from eye diseases, stones in the bladder and hernia and other diseases requiring surgical treatment.

Training of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

5. Out of 9 students under training at Indore, one qualified himself and was appointed as Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Two more students have been selected and they have started receiving training in November, 1936.

Prevailing Diseases.

6. (a) *Rabies*.—There were about 485 cases of bites by rabid animals which were all treated at the Windham Hospital.

(b) *Plague*.—No case of Plague occurred during the last 8 years.

(c) *Cholera*.—This disease was prevalent in almost the whole of Rajputana except Jodhpur, where only four imported cases occurred, 3 in Ladnu and one in Jodhpur City.

(d) *Lunacy*.—So far as vacancies permit, certified lunatics are sent to the Mental Hospitals at Lahore and Agra. The remaining and those under observation are kept in the Mental Ward of the Jail Hospital at Jodhpur.

Vital Statistics.

7. The following are the figures for vital statistics in the City of Jodhpur:—
1,287 births and 2,378 deaths were recorded against 1,482 and 2,505 respectively in the preceding year, giving a ratio of 19.76 and 36.52 per mille respectively against 22.75 and 38.47 per mille respectively in the preceding year.

The causes of deaths recorded this year are as follows:—

Smallpox.	..	..	22
Fevers.	..	..	1774
Diarrhoea & Dysentery	..	..	62
Respiratory diseases	..	..	108
Injuries	..	..	13
All other diseases	..	..	399
			<hr/> 2378

These figures are not quite accurate but at least represent some attempt by the public to discharge their civic duties.

Vaccination.

8. The number of vaccinations performed in the City as well as in the Districts was 1,10,251, including primary vaccination and re-vaccination, as against 1,05,105 in the preceding year. As a whole, the public is now showing less disinclination towards vaccination than in the past.

B. Jaswant Female Hospital.

9. Mrs. L. Tarleton held charge of this institution as Medical Superintendent throughout the year. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Miss P. Gahlot of this Hospital returned from Dublin (Ireland) on 6th January 1936 after taking the medical diploma of L. M. of Dublin. Administration.

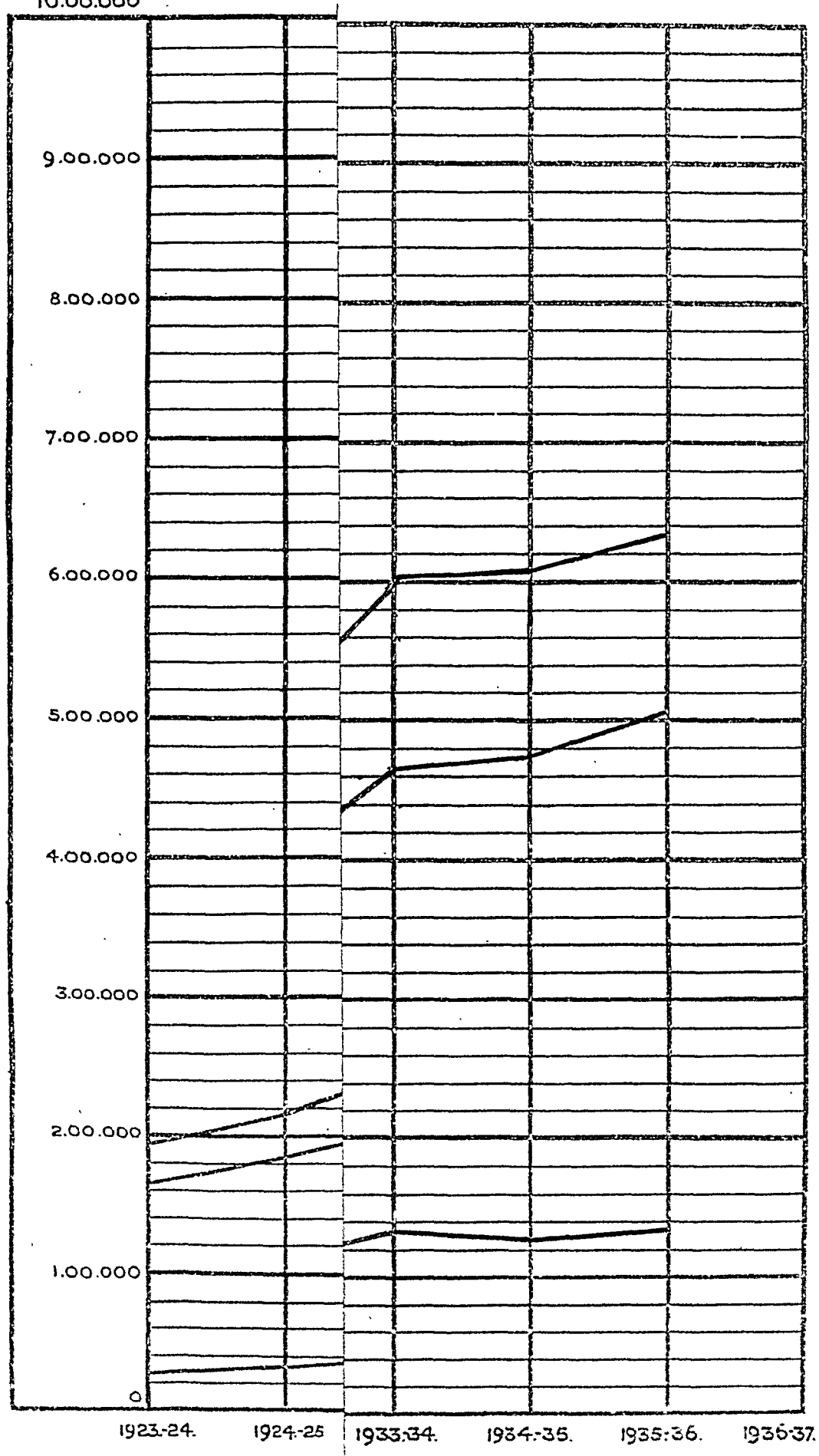
10 The work done in the Hospital during the year under report as compared with that of the previous year is as follows :— Medical Relief.

	1934-35	1935-36
1. Outdoor new cases	26,293	25,229
2. Indoor new cases	1,596	1,736
3. Operations		
(a) Major	451	741
(b) Minor	1,731	1,673
4. Labour cases	281	201
5. Daily average in-patients	95	108
6. Daily average out-Patients	216	217

The attached Graph shows that there is a general increase in the attendance, both outdoor and indoor in the Hospital.

11. The scheme for providing an upto-date Hospital on modern lines has been launched, and the construction of the building has been taken up during the year. This building is estimated to cost about Rs. 11 lakhs. General.

PATIENTS
10.00.000



2. Education Department.

The Department was under the control of Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singh, Judicial Minister until 28th March, 1936, and of Rai Bahadur Lala Kunwar Sain, M. A., Bar-at-Law, Judicial Minister, with effect from 14th April, 1936. Administration.

Mr. A. P. Cox, M. A., continued as Director of Education. The Inspector of Schools, the Inspectress of Girls Schools, four Deputy Inspectors, one Physical Instructor, one Drill Instructor and one Hygiene Instructor helped the Director of Education as usual. The Departmental Sub-Assistant Surgeon and the Red Cross Doctor inspected the boys medically.

2. From very early times, Hindu Poshals and Mohamedan Maktabas have been imparting vernacular education in the State. The earliest public institutions were in the Mallani district. It is not known when they were established, but they were attended by about a hundred boys in 1868. In 1869, the Jodhpur Government established an Anglo-Vernacular school and a Hindi Pathshala in Jodhpur, the former being soon raised to a High School. In 1870, Vernacular schools were opened at the Head-quarters of nine Districts. The Hewson Girls' School was opened in 1886, the Jaswant College in 1893, and the Rajput Schools were remodelled in 1912. Instruction in all the State schools has always been free and since 1902 grants-in-aid have been given to private schools. For the last ten years, the Jodhpur Government has awarded studentships of Rs. 500 each per annum in Medicine and Engineering tenable at Colleges in India outside the State. Within the State itself, scholarships and bursaries of the value of Rs. 6,760 are granted every year. Introductory.

The Drill and Hygiene Instructors visit all the schools to impart proper training. There is a Departmental Sub-Assistant Surgeon who inspects the State institutions in the Jodhpur City and treats school children. In the Districts, the teachers have begun to take a keen interest in Red Cross Work.

3. The educational system of the State consists of three important branches, *viz.*, the College, the Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys and the Vernacular Schools for boys and girls. There are also institutions for the training of teachers, a technical school, and a special school for the teaching of Sanskrit. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools are of two classes, *viz.* High Schools and Middle Schools; while the Vernacular schools comprise Middle, Primary and Lower Primary schools. Co-education for boys and girls is allowed in higher classes and in the College, as separate education of this grade is not available, there being only one Anglo-Vernacular School for girls in Jodhpur. Educational system.

4. The Marwar Vernacular Final Middle Examinations have been re-organised. They now consist of one examination taken by the boys of VII class, with an "A" Certificate for boys who wish to continue their studies up to the High School standard and a "B" Certificate for those who finish their education at the Middle stage. A physical test for all boys has been introduced, besides a Practical subject. The "A" Certificate boys have to pass in an Advanced English course and Mathematics, Vernacular, History and Geography, and Optional subject (Science, Commerce, Drawing, Agriculture, Mahajani, Sanskrit, Persian or Carpentry) and a Practical subject (Knitting, Tailoring, Leather work, Hygiene, Scouting, Drawing, Carpentry or Agriculture). The "B" Certificate boys take the same course with the exception of the Advanced English. In all the language papers no questions are set directly on Text Books. Several series of Examinations.

books are prescribed for detailed study and the questions are set to test the knowledge a boy should have after reading such books. In Mathematics and History-Geography papers, special emphasis is laid on the problems and the significance of Historical and Geographical facts. In the practical subject examination, a few written questions are given, but the main thing is a practical examination of the boys' actual handwork done by them during the year. The Physical test includes drill, simple running, jumping, exercises and a physical examination of the chest development, etc. and general physique.

Number of Educational Institutions.

5. During the year under report, the number of Educational Institutions for boys was 170 and for girls 30, against 156 for boys and 28 for girls in the preceding year. Of the 170 boys' schools, 133 are State schools, 17 are State-aided, 11 are recognised and 8 are Oriental *Pathshalas* and Mukhtabs and one Degree College. Of the Girls' Schools, 25 are State schools and 5 are State-aided. In addition to these, there are 3 Teachers' Training Institutions, 2 for men, and 1 for women, one Technical Institute, and one Business Class.

Number of Scholars.

6. The number of boys in the State Institutions was 13,927 and of girls 2,089. In the aided institutions there were 3,093 boys and 567 girls. In the Recognised Institutions, there were 728 boys only and in the Oriental classes 418 boys. Altogether, there were 18,166 boys and 2,656 girls against 17,188 boys and 2,434 girls in the preceding year.

In the College, there were 230 boys and one girl, in the High School classes 615 boys and 21 girls, in the Middle classes 4,865 boys and 353 girls, in the Primary classes 3,489 boys and 754 girls, in the Lower Primary classes 6,549 boys and 1,527 girls, and in the Oriental classes 418 boys (State 45 and aided 373). In the Teachers' Training Institutions, 41 teachers (38 men and 3 women) were trained, 32 scholars attended the Technical class and 18 attended the Business Class.

Examination Results.

7. This year, 30 out of 42 students passed the Degree Examination, including 3 compartmental, 48 out of 79 passed the Intermediate Examination, 174 out of 252 passed the High School Examination, 191 out of 455 passed the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" Certificate and 107 out of 253 passed the Marwar Vernacular Final Middle Examination for "B" Certificate, 10 out of 14 passed the Lower Middle Examination for girls, 1 out of 8 passed the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination for girls, 5 out of 6 passed the Teachers' Training Institute Examination, Mahilabagh, and 18 out of 32 passed the Teachers' Training School Examination, Vidhyashal, Jodhpur.

(1) Jaswant College.

8. *Strength and Results*:—The total number of the students was 231 against 249 in the preceding year. Of these 1 was a girl. Of the 39 who sat for the B. A. Examination, 5 passed in the Second Division and 22 in the 3rd Division, 3 took Compartmental B. A. in English and all the 3 passed. 38 appeared at the Intermediate Arts Examination; of these 7 passed in the Second Division and 21 in the Third Division, and one was allowed to take Compartmental English next year. Three took Compartmental Examination, 2 in English and one in Logic and all the three passed. In the Intermediate Commerce, 2 passed in the First Division, both getting distinctions one in Shorthand and Accountancy and the other in Shorthand only, 8 passed in the Second Division, one Third Division and the remaining 12 failed. 3 stood eligible for the Compartmental Examination. Out of 18 who appeared in the Intermediate Science, one passed in the First Division, getting distinction in Physics, 4 passed in the Second Division and 4 in the Third Division.

9. *Social and Literary activities*:—"Big Brother" movement has been started to help the students in regard to the Ideals and Art of living and to create an atmosphere of mutual confidence between teachers and students. The teachers in the College have each a group of students associated with them, the teacher-in-charge being the "Big Brother" and the students the "Younger Brothers" Study circles in General Literature, Practical Science, Religion and Politico-Economic problems have also been organised. Considerable interest was shown in the Religion and Politico-Economic groups.

10. *Games and Physical Education*:—Games were played regularly by all the students throughout the year. Regular lectures on physical culture were given. A milk mess has also been started in the College.

11. *Technical Class attached to the College*:—Out of 32 students attending, 21 were from the Railway, 1 from the State Garage, 6 from the Electric Department, 2 from Public Works Department, 1 from the Jodhpur Flying Club and one from outside. The work done has been satisfactory and the number of 1st and 2nd class certificates awarded for the session 1935-36 are:—

	No. of students appeared.	1st	2nd
Engineering Drawing	31	3	18
Geometrical Drawing	31	12	11
Mechanics	31	1	9
Mathematics	18	6	8
Total		21	46

12. *Medical Examination at the Jaswant College*:—All the students were examined during the session and 121 were found suffering from Eye disease, 1 from Ear disease and 17 from Teeth disease, etc. Of these, 108 were cured at the Education Department Dispensary and 31 were either under Medical treatment or were advised for further treatment.

(2) Anglo-Vernacular Education.

(a) State Schools.

1. Darbar High School,
Jodhpur.

13. *Strength and Results*:—There were 463 pupils (including 9 girls) against 464 (including 9 girls) of the last year. Out of 90, (including 3 compartmental,) sent up for the High School Examination 70 passed, 1 securing 1st Division, 18 Second Division and the remaining 51 passed in the Third Division, including 3 Compartmental. In the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, 28 passed out of 60 sent up. Of these 28, 8 secured second division marks and the other 20 passed in the third division. In the "B" Certificate 3 passed out of 20 sent up, all in the Third Division.

14. *Games and other activities*:—Games and sports were played with the usual vigour. The play "A Faithful Servant" was staged by the school students in November 1935 and Literary Association Meetings were held. Practical subjects such as Agriculture, Hygiene and Carpentry have been introduced in the school. The boys also took interest in Book-binding, Belt-making, Decoration work, Repairs of furniture, Photography, etc. and during their leisure periods, they had music classes also. In the First-Aid Class 11 boys were successful in the First-Aid Examination. Refreshments in the middle of the day are compulsory for all students. Scouting is popular in the school.

15. *Business Class*:—Out of 16 candidates admitted to the Type-Writing class in July, only eight were on the rolls at the end of the session. In the Shorthand class 10 persisted throughout. Out of 7 boys who took the type-writing examination, 5 passed. Out of 4 who took the Shorthand speed examination 3 passed. Out of 4 in the Shorthand Theory, all passed.

2. Rajput Schools,
Jodhpur.

16. *Strength and Results*:—There were 655 boys including 2 girls against 624 in the preceding year. Out of 23 boys sent up for the High School Examination, 1 passed in the Second Division and 7 in the Third Division. In the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination 55 appeared for "A" Certificate of whom 3 passed in the 2nd division and 28 in the 3rd division.

17. *Games and other activities*:—Outdoor activities such as Games, Riding, Dramatic Performances, Gymnastics, Swimming, etc., received the usual keen attention. The Cadet Corps did good work which was appreciated by Lt.-Col. H. M. Wightwick, the Resident; Lt.-Col. Sir Donald Field, the Chief Minister, Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, Judicial Minister and other State officials who visited the school. At the annual Scout Rally, the Chopasni Troops won the First, Second and Third places. Hand-work in lower classes and practical work throughout made great progress and the real interest the boys took in the work was shown by the number of things they made themselves.

(b) Aided-Schools.

1. Sri Sumer Pushtikar
High School, Jodhpur.

18. 562 boys including 3 girls were reading during the year under report against 635 boys in the preceding year. Out of 50 boys sent up for the High School Examination, 1 passed in the First Division, 13 passed in the Second Division, and 21 in the Third Division, 4 getting distinction-3 in Mathematics and 1 in Sanskrit. In the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination 30 were sent up for "A" Certificate, and 35 for "B" Certificate. In the "A" Certificate, 1 passed in the Second Division, 7 in the Third Division and one as a special case, whereas in the "B" Certificate, 4 passed in the Third Division and one as a special case. Attempts have been made to create a taste in music and

a regular Music Class was started in February 1936. The Medical Inspection is proving useful and the boys are learning the use of glasses and to take care of their teeth.

19. The School had 480 boys including 7 girls against 455 boys of the preceding year. 48 students appeared at the High School Examination and of these 6 passed in II Division and 31 in III Division, 2 getting distinction in Mathematics and Science. 62 appeared at the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" Certificate; 10 passed in the III division and one as a special case. One more Scout Troop was added this year. At the Schools Music competition one student secured the 1st prize in individual singing. Medical inspection proved useful.

2. Sir Pratap High School, Jodhpur.

20. There were 476 boys on the school roll against 526 of the last year. 41 including 4 Compartmental candidates appeared for the High School Examination of whom 30 came out successful, 10 passed in the second division, 17 in the third division and 3 Compartmental; 3 got distinction in Mathematics. 63 appeared at the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, of whom 3 passed in the second division, 20 in the third division and 5 as special cases. The general physique of the boys is still very poor, but some progress has been made. A new Scout Troop has been added but the scouts have not been markedly successful. More practical work is necessary.

3. Sardar High School, Jodhpur.

21. The Darbar Muslim Middle School had 202 boys including one girl on the rolls against 236 of the last year. The School has lately been moved to an upto date and commodious new building near the Windham Hospital, a special gift of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, providing a spacious Hall and ample classroom space and good grounds. Success in the Middle Examination of this school was poor, but the lower classes did well and in a year or two its results should compare favourably with other schools.

State Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.
1. Darbar Muslim School, Jodhpur.

22. The School had 173 boys on the roll against 204 of the last year. In the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination the school has done fairly well and practical work done in the school has much improved 7 boys out of 17 sent up passed.

2. Barmer.

23. The School had 127 boys on the roll against 161 of the last year. With the new playgrounds, more boys play games regularly. The Scout Troop of the School continued to be one of the best troops in the District. Practical work in the school has been well looked after. 8 boys out of 12 sent up passed the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination.

3. Sojat.

24. The school had 216 boys on the roll against 204 of the last year. There was a local Scout Association and the number of Scouts and Cubs in this school was the largest among the Districts. The work in the school was well-organised and proper attention was paid to practical work. Games were played regularly and other outside activities such as music, drama, etc. were encouraged. 7 boys out of 14 sent up passed the Marwar Vernacular Final Examination.

4. Sambhar.

25. 205 boys including one girl were on the roll during the year under report against 189 in the preceding year. Out of 25 sent up for the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, 2 passed in the 2nd Division and 14 in the 3rd division, whereas in "B" Certificate one out of 5 passed in the 3rd division.

State-Aided Anglo-Vernacular Middle schools
1. Shri Sumer School, Jodhpur.

2. Shri Umed School
Jodhpur.

26. The school had 237 boys on the roll against 272 of the last year. Out of 22 sent up for the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination, 1 passed in the second division and 7 in the third division for "A" Certificate.

3. Maheshwari School
Jodhpur.

27. The school had 188 boys including 7 girls against 224 of the last year. Out of 23 sent up for the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, one passed in the second division, 11 in the third division and one as a special case. Group meetings were regularly held and proved very useful in bringing the teachers and the taught into closer contact. Success at games and sports is yet to come.

Recognized Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools.

28. *The Parashanath school at Verkana, District Desuri*—an entirely residential school—had a roll of 189 boys against 172 in the preceding year. Out of 12 boys sent up for the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, one passed in the second division and 5 in the third division. Out of 4 sent up for "B" Certificate one passed in third division. The health of the boys was on the whole good, the food arrangements were satisfactory, games were played regularly and there was a School Dispensary. More attention to practical work and outside activities is necessary.

3. Vernacular Education.

Sanskrit Pathshala,
Jodhpur.

29. The number on the roll was 45 against 44 in the preceding year. Out of 13 sent up for Prathama Examination, 7 passed, and out of 4 sent up for Madhyama Examination, 2 passed. 1 boy was sent up for Shashtri Examination, but he failed.

1. State Vernacular
Middle Schools.
(a) Vidhyashal,
Jodhpur.

30. This is a Middle school attached to the Training school. It had 173 pupils including one girl against 199 boys in the preceding year. 5 boys appeared at the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, and 3 passed. 3 boys were sent up for "B" Certificate and 2 passed. Games were played regularly and there was a keen Scout Troop; practical work in Carpentry and Agriculture was done regularly.

(b) State Vernacular
Middle Schools in
the Districts.

31. These were 16 as in the last year. They were at Bali, Phalodi, Sewari, Khiwandi, Pali, Sumerpur, Balotra, Sanchoe, Bhinmal, Jalore, Merta City, Nagaur, Didwana, Makrana, Nawa, and Bilara. These had 2,289 boys on roll, against 2,357 in the preceding year, the highest number being 179 in Sumerpur and the lowest 114 in the Nawa School. Out of 455 boys sent up for Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" Certificate, 29 passed in the Second Division, 146 in the Third Division, and 16 as special cases, 1 getting distinction. Out of 253 boys sent up for "B" Certificate at the Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination, 29 passed in the second division, 73 in the third division, 5 as special cases, 5 getting distinction. Generally speaking from the point of view of work, discipline and character, Makrana and Bali were the best Schools, while Nawa, Bilara and Pali were also doing well.

A village Tournament for the Primary Class boys of district schools was held at Merta Road. 13 teams entered and of these the Merta Road team won the Football Trophy and the Oswal Middle School at Ladnun won the Volley Ball Trophy. The Runners-Up cups were won by the Makrana teams. Red Cross health work is being carried on regularly in all the schools with encouraging result and improved cleanliness and healthier habits are evident.

32. The Mahaveer Middle School, Ladnun, received aid during the course of the year. Thus there were 5 aided Middle schools in the districts, *i. e.* one at Pokaran, one at Malar, 2 at Ladnun and one at Bagri with a roll of 684 boys. 5 and 23 boys were sent up by these schools for Marwar Vernacular Final and Middle Examination for "A" and "B" Certificates respectively. Out of the 5 who appeared for "A" 1 passed in the second division and one in the third division. Out of the 23 who appeared for "B" Certificate 7 passed in the third division. The 2 aided Middle schools at Ladnun are levying tuitional fees which are willingly paid. Games were played regularly in these schools, and a beginning had been made with drill and practical work. They had Scout Troops, but the outdoor life of the school at Bagri needed developing. One school at Ladnun and the school at Bagri had Boarding Houses.

2. Aided Middle Schools.

33. There were 2 recognized Middle Schools in the districts, one at Sadri and the other at Kuchaman city which had a roll of 192 boys.

3. Recognized Middle Schools in the districts.

34. There were 29 Primary schools against 23 in the preceding year. In the city these were Mailabagh, (Hewson Buildings) and Kotwali and in the Districts, at Lohawat, Mathania, Lodiyan, Bera, Takhatgarh, Kuchera, Parbatsar, Merta Road, Maroth, Mundwa, Degana, Thanwla, Jaswantgarh, Siwana, Pachpadra city, Jaswantpura, Mirpurkhas, Marwar Junction, Desuri, Beenjwa Anandpur Kalu, Sisarwada, Bhavi, Jaitaran, Gura Lalan, Gura Endla and Sadri. These schools had 3,244 pupils including one girl on roll against 3,338 in the preceding year.

4. State Primary School.

35. Of the 3 aided Primary schools, Malwara lost its recognition owing to local disputes and failure to maintain a proper standard of efficiency. In the other two at Samdari and Bhadrajun, there were 100 boys on roll against 133 in the preceding year.

5. Aided Primary Schools.

36. The Hanwant School, Jodhpur, was recognized as a Primary School during the year under report. 96 boys were on roll in the School.

6. Recognised Primary Schools (a) City.

37. There were two recognized Primary Schools in the districts, *viz.* one at Rani and the other at Nawa, having a roll of 50 boys.

(b) Districts.

38. There were 80 Lower Primary Schools against 72 in the previous year. In these Schools 6,200 pupils including 31 girls were reading against 4,391 in the preceding year. The number of boys of the depressed classes coming for education was slowly increasing though in certain places there were separate schools for boys of these classes. The name "depressed classes school" was dropped as in certain places the boys could work satisfactorily with others. A small beginning was made with half-day School hours, where the numbers were too great for the buildings available or where the boys, for example the sons of Agriculturists, could only come for a part of the day. It is hoped to develop this so as to encourage boys who at present do not go to school at all or attend very irregularly.

7. State Lower Primary Schools.

39. The Sultan School, Jawali, the Govind School, Chandawal and the Faliwal Brahman School, Kakelao, were given grants-in-aid during the year under report. Thus, with the Guman School, Indroka, already receiving aid, there were 4 aided schools at the end of the year. These 4 had on roll 179 boys.

8. Aided Lower Primary Schools.

9. Recognised Lower Primary Schools.

40. There were 5 Lower Primary Recognised Schools in the Districts managed by local Mahajans at Rani, Melawas, Sojat, Dodias, and Karmawas. These schools had 201 boys on roll.

10. Oriental aided & recognised institutions.

41. The Madarsa Islamia Hanifia lost its aid and recognition. Fez Mohamadi Madarsa, Bazme-Ahbab Madarsa and evening classes attached to Bazmi Madarsa were recognised and given grants-in-aid. 91 scholars (boys and girls) read in Faiz Mohamadi, 89 in Bazmi Ahbab and 45 read in the evening classes attached to Bazmi Ahbab. The Vedic Pathshala outside Chandpol, Jodhpur, had 38 boys on roll. Besides the above aided institutions the following were recognised as Oriental Institutions:—

1. Sanatan Dharam Pathshala, Jodhpur.
2. Parik Sanskrit Pathshala, Merta City.
3. Shree Satyanarain Sanskrit Pathshala, Molasar.
4. Sanatan Dharam Pathshala, Ladnu.

110 boys read in these Schools.

11. State Boarding Houses.

42. The Jaswant College Hostel had 38 boarders and the Darbar High School in its two hostels had 48 boys. These were efficiently managed and discipline and health of the boys were good.

12. Aided Boarding Houses.

43. In Jodhpur city, there were 130 boys in the Rajput, 113 in the Jat and 45 in the Charan Boarding Houses. In the districts Degana, Jaswantpura, Makrana, Sojat, Takhatgarh, Sumerpur, Marwar Junction, Nagaur, Anandpur Kulu, and Jaswantgarh had aided Boarding houses with a total strength of 200 boarders. All these boarding houses did useful work and were well-looked after.

(4) Training Schools.

44. There were two training institutions for male teachers, one at the Vidhyashal and the other at the Mailabagh. The former trained Vernacular teachers and the latter Graduates, Intermediates and experienced High School passed teachers.

Teachers Training Institute, Mailabagh.—This Institution continued its work with the Mailabagh Primary Schools as practising School. 4 Graduate teachers and two Intermediates were trained during the year. Besides teaching in the Practising Primary School, the pupil teachers also did practical work in the Shree Umed School and Darbar High School, Jodhpur. The pupil teachers also took special courses in practical work such as Carpentry, Scouting etc. Experiments were successfully made in Daltonised Assignments both for School boys and pupil teachers themselves. Conferences for mutual discussions were held in which pupil teachers explained their experiences and difficulties and invited suggestions and remedies. Out of 6 pupil teachers, 1 passed in the Second Division and 4 in the Third Division, in Theory whereas 3 passed in Second Division and 2 in the Third Division in Practice.

45. *Teachers Training School, Vidhyashal.*—32 candidates were admitted. Out of these 18 passed in Theory while in the Practice of teaching 18 passed and 14 failed. Besides teaching in the Vernacular Middle School, Vidhyashal, which is the Practising School attached to it, pupil teachers do some Practical work such as Paper Cutting, Carpentry, etc. In addition to Agriculture, such handicrafts as Carpentry and Niwar Making, etc. have been organised as Practical subjects, and Practical training in Scouting is given to all the pupil-teachers who work in Patrols and help the Practising School Troops and Cub Packs.

46. The number of scouts is now 1,394, of cubs 1,224, Rovers 84 and Scouters 175. There are 73 troops, 66 packs & 7 Crews. The number of 1st class scouts is gradually increasing and the number of efficient troops is greater than before. 8 scouters were sent to Calcutta in the month of October 1935 for the Scout Wood Badge course, of whom two were successful. A local Training camp in the Summer Vacations was held and scouts attended it. The Annual Rally was held at Chopasni during the second week of February 1936. A Scout Masters' training camp was run simultaneously. The Champion Shield was won by the 21st (Chopasni) Troop, and the 11th and 8th (Chopasni) troops were both second. The Sojat City Troop won the Cox First-Aid Shield, Bilara the District Troops Shield and Kuchera the Primary Schools Troop Cup. The Annual Cubs Rally for the City and Chopasni Packs was held at the Sardar High School grounds on the 15th March. The 62nd Pack (Chopasni) won Champion Cup & Games Cup, and the First Pack (Chopasni) won the Signalling Cup. The Masters' training camp was held partly in Jodhpur and partly in Udaipur from the 1st June up to 16th June. The camp was in charge of a Senior Scout Master and was attended by scouters and some useful work was done. The first class course was followed and some enjoyable hikes were included.

Scouting.

47. The Association has grown out of the Schools Football League started in 1923. It held Inter-School Competition in Football, Volleyball and Sports as usual and a Gymnastic competition was added this year.

Marwar Schools Association.

48. In all schools drill and regular games are compulsory. In all those schools which have sufficient playgrounds, the pupils play games daily and in others 3 times a week. Drill is done daily in all the schools. In addition to this in 6 schools there are Gymnasias which are being more regularly used. The Physical Instructor inspected all these and took classes of the pupil teachers of the Teachers' Training School, Vidhyashal and Mailabagh, and did a certain amount of supervision over the work of the drill masters as well as gave lectures to the pupil teachers in the course of training.

Physical.

49. The Association aims at the improvement of the methods of teaching and organisation employed by teachers in the State. These aims are sought to be attained by means of model lessons, lectures and conferences. The education Exhibition, Elocution competition, Football, Volleyball and Sports Tournaments are noteworthy features of the work of the Association. The Association has its own magazine "The Marwar Shikshak" and has 255 members. The activities of the Association benefitted the teachers as well as the taught.

Marwar Teachers' Association.

(5) Education of Girls.

50. The pupil teachers, not having made sufficient progress, are taking a second year's course. The number of girls reading in all the schools in the City was 1,451 (State 894 and State-aided 557) against, 1,397 last year. 64 girls read in boys' Schools, out of whom 1 was in the College, 7 in higher classes of High Schools, 7 in Middle classes and the remaining 37 in the Lower Primary Classes. In the Sardarpura and Kindergarten school at Rajmahal, 81 boys and 144 girls worked together.

Female Teachers' Training Class.

51. The school had a roll of 223 against 253 of the last year. Out of 6 who sat in the Vernacular Lower Middle Examination for girls as private

2. Hewson Girls' School, Jodhpur.

candidates, 2 passed. Out of 8 sent up for Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination, 1 passed. The building is overcrowded and very little in the way of games is possible, as space does not allow. Practical work like sewing and cooking *etc.*, is gradually being developed and if the girls are allowed to stay longer at the school, useful work can be done.

Rajmahal Middle School, Jodhpur.

52. The total enrolment was 210 (25 boys and 185 girls) including Lower Primary School, against 198 of the last year. Out of 10 who took the Lower Middle Examination, 8 passed. Attempts have been made to systematize out-door activities and practical work like gardening though with little success as yet. Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahiba was graciously pleased to visit the school and open the new Reading Room and give away the prizes. Games are being played and there are now real Girl Guides. There is also a real advance in cleanliness and neatness.

Branch Schools in the City.

53. 294 girls against 308 of the preceding year were reading at the Primary schools at Fatehpur and Jalori Gate. In the Lower Primary schools at Sardarpura and Bomba there were 202 pupils, including 56 boys against 202 pupils of the last year. At Sardarpura school, boys and girls read together.

Lower Primary schools in the Districts.

54. The Balotra School was closed for lack of a proper building and on account of poor attendance, and three new schools were opened at Lohawat, Beenjwa and Parbatsar. Thus, the total number of schools was 18 against 16 of the last year. There are now State Girls Schools at Pali, Sojat, Barmer, Merta City, Nawa, Didwana, Mundwa, Nagour, Maroth, Bali, Sadri, Khiwandi, Bilara, Makrana, Kuchera, Parbatsar, Lohawat and Beenjwa. These are all Lower Primary Schools, 4 of which will, it is hoped, be Primary Schools next year. There has been some progress in the work as well as an increase of numbers, but the girls are still being taken away from schools too soon to allow their education to be of any real value. The total enrolment of the girls was 1,195 against 918 of the last year.

6. Aided Girls Schools.

55. In the 5 Aided Girls' Schools in the Jodhpur City, there are 549 (459 in Primary and 90 in Lower Primary Schools) students on the roll against 436 of the last year. There is only one aided Girls School in the Districts, viz; the Raj Dulari Girls School, Sambhar. This school is managed by the Shamlat Board, but no work of any value is done as efficient mistresses have not been engaged and few of the girls stay at school longer than 2 years. The work in these aided schools on the whole, is poor partly owing to the difficulty in obtaining efficient mistresses, and partly owing to the disinclination of Managers to support the Head Mistresses in classifying the classes properly. Steps are being taken to remedy both of these weaknesses.

Girl Guides.

56. Under the District Commissioner, Mrs. Wilson, considerable progress has been made. There are now 3 Guide companies, and 4 Blue-Bird Flocks. They are all bigger in numbers than they ought to be, but owing to the lack of trained guides, more Companies and Flocks could not be formed. 2 Guiders went to Ootacamund for Training for Blue-Bird Flock work in 1935 and 4 Guiders went to the All-India Camp at Lucknow, and four Guiders have gone to Ootacamund for this year-1936. It is therefore hoped that in the near future there will be more companies more efficiently guided. An Exhibition of Needle Work

and Knitting was held during the year which was opened by Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahiba. Mrs. Edgar and Mrs. DeMellow, President and Secretary respectively of the Local Association gave considerable help.

The education of girls has not made rapid progress as really good mistresses are not available. However with the present staff the work done has been satisfactory. Gardening, Domestic Science and Literary meetings have been organized, and the girls also take part in outside activities and play games regularly. The new feature of the year is the introduction of a Rest Period on the Time table. During this period the children are actually made to lie down and take rest. Out-side lectures were arranged to help the staff in Hindi, Geography methods, Kindergarten methods, and Music. When the girls are allowed to remain long enough at school to be properly educated, more progress will be possible.

(6) Miscellaneous.

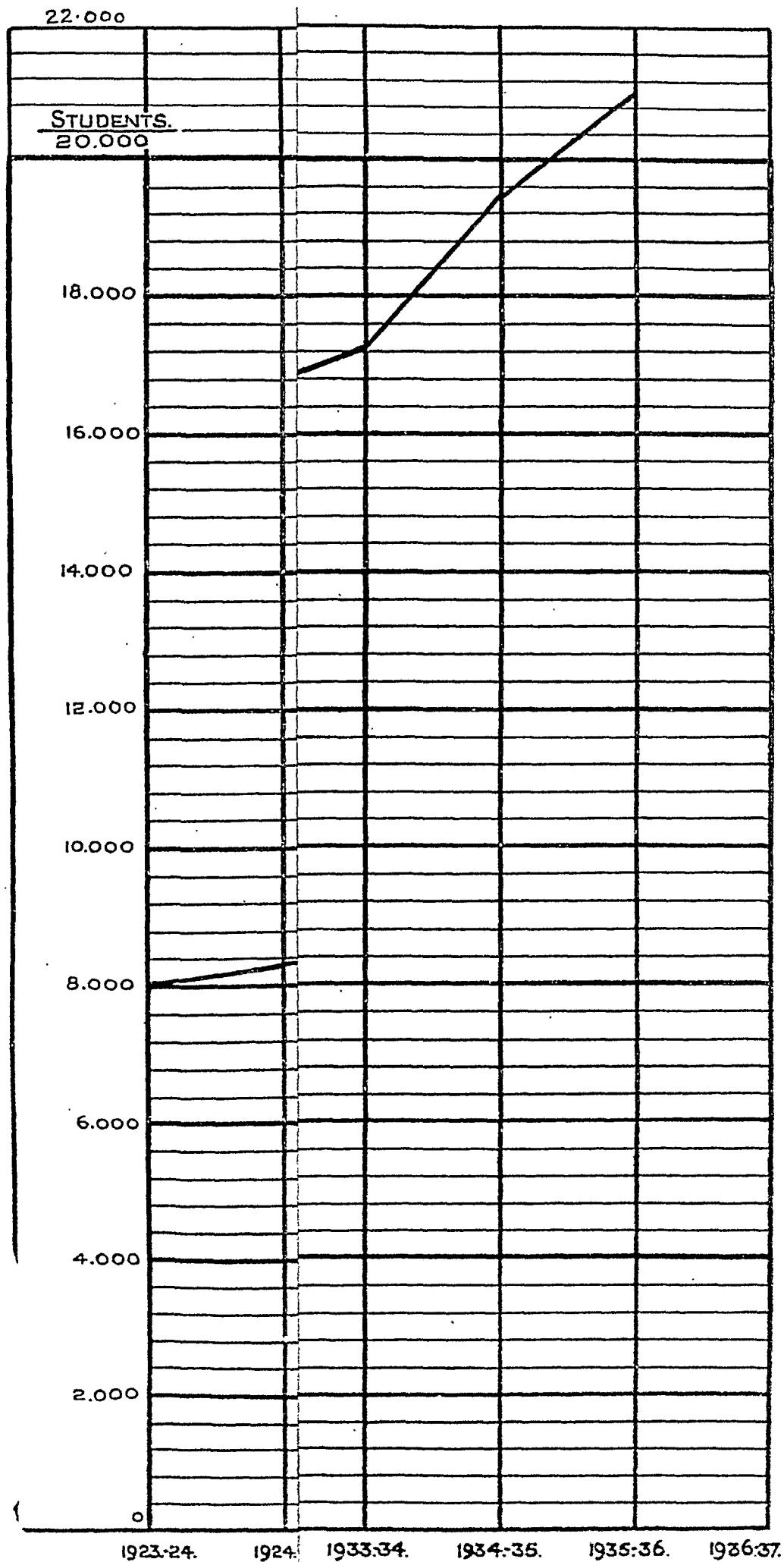
57. All the students of the College and State schools in the Jodhpur City are inspected medically by the School Doctor, and all minor ailments are treated ~~here~~ in the school and the more serious cases sent to the Windham Hospital. Through the Red Cross Society Doctor this system of inspection has been extended to the aided schools in Jodhpur City and to the Middle Schools in the Districts. In all 6,382 boys were examined. First-Aid lectures as in previous years were delivered in all the High and Middle Schools in Jodhpur and Chopasni, and out of 265 boys who appeared for the First-Aid Examination of St. John Ambulance Association 129 gained certificates.

Medical Inspection &
Red Cross Work.

58. The expenditure on Education during the year was 7,51,952 against 7,57,000 in the previous year as detailed below:—

Expenditure.

	Rs.
Direction	76,559
Anglo-Vernacular Education	64,292
Vernacular Education	2,39,772
Female Education	61,267
Grants-in-aid	86,803
Rajput Schools, Chopasni. . . .	1,09,097
Mirpurkhas	1,630
Teachers' Training	33,270
College Hostel	1,757
Darbar High School Boarding House	3,076
Jaswant College	74,429



24 and

ages.

1 water

3. Municipalities.

A Municipal Committee was first established in the Jodhpur City in 1884, the members being all nominated by the Darbar. In 1908-09 the Pali Municipality was constituted. Since then 8 other Municipalities have been established, the total number at present being 10, *viz.* Jodhpur, Pali, Balotra, Phalodi, Didwana, Nagour, Jalore, Barmer, Bhinmal and Ladnu. All of them except Barmer have a majority of non-official members on the Board, who are nominated by the Government out of panels recommended by the Principal Communities.

Introduction.

(a) *Jodhpur Municipality*,—Population 94,736.

2. The Board consisted of 17 members excluding the President as in the preceding year. 12 out of 17 were representatives of the various communities and the rest were ex-officio members. The sub-committees were the same as in the previous year, *i. e.*, Building Sub-Committee, Finance Sub-Committee, Encroachment Sub-Committee, Sanitation Sub-Committee and Improvement Sub-Committee.

Constitution.

3. The members of the Board met 34 times, but 11 of these meetings were adjourned for want of quorum. Out of 319 cases, the Board disposed of 67 cases and remanded 30 cases to the various Sub-Committees; 84 Board cases were disposed of by the Mehkma Khas, leaving a balance of 138 cases pending before the Board at the close of the year.

Board Meetings and cases.

The total number of cases pending before the Secretary and various Sub-Committees at the end of September 1935, was 1,219; and 2,957 cases were newly instituted during the year under report, making a total of 4,176, out of which 2,699 cases were decided by the various Sub-Committees and the Secretary. Out of these cases, the Secretary decided 1911 cases while the rest were decided by the various Sub-Committees.

4. The number of Hackney carriages during the year under review was 310 as against 334 of the preceding year which were classed as under:—

Hackney Carriages.

Class.						Number.
I Class	..	..	..	..	..	3
II Class	..	..	..	..	..	61
III Class	..	..	..	..	..	129
IV Class	..	..	..	..	..	117
						<hr/> 310

There were 510 licensed Hackney carriage drivers in the City at the close of the year under report.

5. The number of road-lights increased from 959 to 1068. During the year under report 72 lights were installed outside the citywalls, while 37 were installed inside.

Road, Light, and water supply.

With a view to afford greater facility for the supply of water to the public, 131 additional water taps were provided at important places, out of which 4 were subsequently closed as a temporary measure.

Filtered water supply.

6. During the year under review, 33 new water taps were installed from Fathey Sagar Filter Line, out of which 2 were closed later on.

Conservancy.

7. The removal of City refuse through the Conservancy Train was brought into operation from 1st November 1935. Mixed conservancy trains providing both refuse and night-soil wagons commenced running, for removing the refuse and night-soil from the depots twice daily.

Vital Statistics.

8. The number of births registered during the year under review was 1,287 (male 681 and females 606) as against 1,481 in the previous year, while the number of deaths recorded during the year was 2,350 as against 2,504 in the preceding year. Deaths among infants under one year of age were reported to be 368 and the number of still-births was 145.

Receipts and Expenditure.

9. The actual receipts were Rs. 9,167 while the expenditure was Rs. 2,06,882. Nearly the whole of the expenditure was thus met by a grant from the Government.

Establishment.

10. The Municipal Secretary is the Chief Executive authority of the Municipal Board, the Health Officer assisted by a band of trained Sanitary Inspectors being incharge of sanitation in the City.

During the year under report, the Engineering Section of the Municipality was re-organised.

(b) District Municipalities.

11. There were the following 9 Municipalities in the Districts whose chief functions were to look after sanitation, lighting and construction of buildings. In cases of constructions, appeals lie to the Mehkma Khas.

Pali Municipality.—Established in 1908, Population 10,974.

Constitution.

12. The Board consisted of 21 members, including the Hakim as President, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the Dispensary as Vice-President and the Assistant Engineer as ex-officio Member, while the remaining 18 were non-official representative Members. The Assistant Engineer was appointed Ex-officio member with effect from 15th April, 1936.

Municipal cases.

13. The number of cases at the commencement of the year was 84, while 200 were new institutions making a total of 284, out of which 211 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 73 cases at the close of the year.

Receipts & Expenditure.

14. The receipts during the year were Rs. 5,357 (this includes a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,054), while the total expenditure was Rs. 5,394.

Balotra Municipality.—Established in 1915; Population 5601.

Constitution.

15. The Board consisted of 8 non-official Members as in the preceding year with the Judicial Superintendent, Balotra, as President, the Hakim of Pachpadra as Vice-President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Incharge of the Balotra Dispensary as an ex-officio Member.

16. The number of cases at the beginning of the year under report was 122, while 145 cases were newly-instituted, thus making a total of 267, out of which 183 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 84 cases at the close of the year.

Municipal cases.

17. A terminal tax was levied on all imports at the rate of one pice per maund. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,032 while the expenditure was Rs. 3,214.

Receipts & Expenditure.

The Municipality is a self-supporting one and had a sum of Rs. 26,146 as invested balance at the close of the year.

Didwana Municipality:—Established in 1920. Population 8,443.

18. The Board consisted as in the previous year of 14 Members, of whom 11 were representative non-officials while the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the Dispensary and the Customs Daroga were ex-officio Members with the Hakim as President.

Constitution.

19. At the beginning of the year the number of cases in hand was 36 to which 108 were added as new institutions making a total of 144 cases, of which 112 were decided, leaving a balance of 32 cases at the close of the year.

Municipal Cases.

20. The receipts during the year were Rs. 3,263, while the expenditure was Rs. 3,075. The Municipality is a self-supporting one and had Rs. 12,120 at its credit at the close of the year. A terminal tax of pies six per maund is levied on the imports with the exception of stone, cement, khaddi, lime, coal and ashes.

Receipts & Expenditure.

Phalodi Municipality:—Established in 1915. Population 14,982.

21. The Board consists of 12 elected Members with the Hakim as President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the Dispensary as an ex-officio Member.

Constitution.

22. The number of cases at the commencement of the year was 140, and 168 cases were newly instituted making a total of 308 cases. Out of these cases, 148 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 160 cases at the close of the year.

Municipal Cases.

23. During the year under report, the receipts were Rs 7,691 while the expenditure was Rs 7,574. The Municipality is a self-supporting one and had a sum of Rs. 42,251 at its credit at the close of the year. The main source of income is a terminal tax which is levied at the rate of pies six per maund on all articles.

Receipts & Expenditure.

Jalore Municipality:—Established in 1932. Population 7,114.

24 The Board consisted of 11 non-official Members besides the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Dispensary who is an ex-officio Member, and the Hakim who is the President.

Constitution.

25. The Municipality had in hand 24 cases at the commencement of the year while 66 cases were newly instituted, making a total of 90 for disposal. Out of these, 58 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 32 cases at the close of the year.

Municipal Cases.

26. The income during the year under report was Rs. 1,563, while the expenditure was Rs. 2,071. The deficit was made good by the Government. Proposals for making this Municipality wholly self-supporting were under consideration. An import tax at pies six per maund is levied on all goods except stone.

Receipts & Expenditure.

Barmer Municipality:—Established in 1932. Population 9,240.**Constitution.**

27. The Board, as desired by the residents of the town, consisted only of official Members, viz the Hakim as President, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the Dispensary, the Circle Inspector of Police, the Head Master of the School and the Customs Daroga as Members.

Receipts & Expenditure.

28 The receipts for the year under report were Rs. 3,236 while the expenditure was Rs. 2,702. The Municipality is thus a self-supporting one and had a balance of Rs. 2,448 at its credit at the close of the year. A terminal tax is levied on all imports and exports at varying rates.

Nagour Municipality:—Established in 1913. Population 13,837.**Constitution.**

29. The Board consisted of 13 Members nominated by the principal communities, with the Hakim as President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Dispensary as an ex-officio Member.

Municipal Cases.

30. The opening balance of the cases at the commencement of the year was 61 while 148 cases were newly instituted, making a total of 209. Out of these, 159 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 50 cases at the close of the year.

Receipts & Expenditure.

31. The receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,552 and the expenditure was Rs. 5,332. The deficit was made good out of the funds at the credit of the Municipality. An import tax of pies three per maund is levied on all goods.

Bhinmal Municipality:—Established in 1932-33. Population 6,082.**Constitution.**

32. The Board consisted of 8 Members, including the Hakim Jaswantpura as President, while the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the Bhinmal Dispensary was Vice-President and Executive Officer.

Receipts & Expenditure.

33 A terminal tax of pies six per maund was levied on all imports including building stone, with the exception of marble which is exempted for a period of five years. The income during the year was Rs. 1,853, while the expenditure was Rs. 997.

Ladnu Municipality:—Established in 1933. Population 13,275.

34. This is the first Municipality to be established in Jagir area. The Board consisted of 22 non-official Members with the Thakur of Ladnu as the President and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the Dispensary as Secretary and Health Officer.

A terminal tax of pies six per maund is levied on all imports except stone and lime. The receipts and expenditure for the year under report were Rs. 1,811 and Rs. 1,416 respectively.

Besides the above regularly constituted Municipalities, there are arrangements for Sanitation in the towns of Sojat, Merta and Bali, funds being provided almost entirely by the Government, but no regular Municipalities have so far been constituted at these places.

4. Agriculture and Grass Farms Department.

Kanwar Amar Singh held the post of the Director throughout the year. This Department remained in charge of the Home Minister till 6th December, 1935, and thereafter was placed under the control of the Revenue Minister.

Administrations.

2. The Agriculture Department with Grass Farms and Dairy continued to be one department under the control of the Director as in the previous year.

3. The experimental farm at Mandore forms the basis for research work, the farm being typical of a large tract of Marwar and comprising various kinds of soil commonly found here. The research work at the Farm and other experiments in the Districts by the Field Demonstrators were conducted under the direction of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.

Sri Umed Agricultural Farm at Mandore.

Of the total area of 204.26 acres of land occupied by the Farm at Mandore, 26 acres were enclosed by pacca wall, and 137.66 by wire-fencing while the rest was reserved for the grazing of the farm cattle. The fenced area was reserved for experiments and vegetable products. The area under Rabi and Kharif crop was 27½ and 42 acres respectively against 24 and 28 acres in the previous year.

Due to frost in winter and deficiency of rains this year, some of the experiments did not yield the desired results. However, a number of experiments in Kharif and Rabi crops were conducted at the Farm on different varieties of cereals, legumes and oil seeds on a total area of 8 acres.

Experiments in compost manure from farm waste and cattle sweepings on the lines of the Indore Method were tried with remarkable success during the year yielding 1500 mds. of manure against 1200 mds. of last year. The grasses and fodder required for silage were not available owing to scanty rains this year, and consequently no experiments were made.

4. Agricultural implements and seeds were exhibited as usual at the three Cattle Fairs arranged by the Jodhpur Government in order to create interest in modern methods of farming.

Activities of the Department.

Certain schemes received from the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, were carried out successfully in Sojat, Pali, Bilara and Bali districts by the field demonstrators. Sugarcane was tried in various private farms in Bali district with remarkable success and wheat 8 A (Punjab) in Sojat, Bilara and Jodhpur districts.

5. The total expenditure on the Mandore farm in the year under review was Rs. 11,397 against Rs. 9,751 in the year 1934-35, and on the seed stores and field demonstration in the mofussil Rs. 2,548 against Rs. 1,624 in the year 1934-35. The total receipts from the sale of Farm produce and seed stores were Rs. 2,763 against Rs. 2,133 in the year 1934-35.

Receipts and Expenditure.

The total working cost of the Agriculture Department including the Director's pay was Rs. 28,322 against Rs. 25,282 in the previous year.

6. There were 15 grass farms (jors) during the year under report. Sampa Jor remained with the Municipality as before for the grazing of dedicated bulls.

Grass Farms.

During the year under review, there was a record balance of 1,92,850 mds. of old grass and 1,06,668 mds. of new grass were added to the stock bringing the total to 2,99,518 mds. Out of this, 1,05,023 mds. were consumed by the Military

Units, other State Departments and the public, leaving a balance of 1,88,495 mds. at the close of the year. The expenditure on Grass Farms was Rs. 76,284 as against Rs. 53,590 in the previous year and the receipts Rs. 1,05,701 as against Rs. 90,180 last year.

Dairy.

7. The State Dairy supplied milk, butter and cream to the Palace, the State Hotel, the Guest House, and private individuals. At the beginning of the year, there were 117 cattle out of which 6 died. 10 additional cows were purchased during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 15,403 against Rs. 15,487 and income Rs. 11,083 against Rs. 12,223 in the previous year.

(5) Devasthan Dharampura Department.

Rao Raja Abhey Singh was the Officer-in-Charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Comptroller of Stables.

Administration.

2. The Devasthan Dharampura Department manages the following Institutions:—

Institutions.

1. Shri Jarechiji Anath Ashram.
2. Shri Jarechiji Raj Vilas.
3. Edward Relief Fund.
4. Dharampura (Charities).
5. Devasthan (Temples).
6. Ceremonies.

It is situated outside the Jalori Gate about two miles from the town and is open to poor, destitute persons and orphans of both sexes. Besides their usual meals, the inmates of the Ashram are served with special diet on festivals and ordinarily once a month. They are also supplied with clothes and beddings according to requirements. There were 30 inmates in the beginning of the year under report and 32 at its end. The Ashram was controlled by a Manager, and a Hakeem looked after the health of the inmates. The Officer-in-Charge exercised general supervision by surprise inspections twice or thrice a month.

1. Shri Jarechiji Anath Ashram.

The total cost of maintaining this Institution was Rs. 3,614 against Rs. 3,354 in the preceding year.

This institution popularly known as the Jaswant Serai is situated close to the Jodhpur Railway Station. It consists of two blocks. One is Raj Vilas consisting of 45 rooms which are open to visitors and tourists free of charge for three days. The rooms are supplied with electric light, and water is available without any charge from two large water reservoirs within the Serai premises. The Serai sheltered 18,371 travellers free of charge during the year.

2. Shri Jaswant Jarechiji Raj Vilas.

The other block comprises 140 houses and shops which are let out. Six rooms on the first floor which are furnished and have electric lights and fans accommodate high class visitors at moderate daily rent. The Serai is managed by a Daroga with one clerk and menials.

The total rent collected during the year from the houses and shops amounted to Rs. 12,508 against Rs. 13,677 during the last year.

The institution was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,473 as against Rs. 3,365 in the preceding year.

Old, infirm, and destitute persons and helpless widows of the middle class who cannot earn a living either on account of physical infirmity or old age, receive stipends from this fund. The number of recipients of relief at the close of the year under report was 767 to whom Rs. 36,358 was paid against Rs. 34,016 in the preceding year.

3. Edward Relief Fund.

Non-Pardanashin ladies, indigent persons and others are granted charity for subsistence. 299 pensioners against 259 in the preceding year, were maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,486 against Rs. 10,152 in the last year.

4. Dharampura (Charity) Establishment.

Grants to Gaushalas, Piaos, Aushdhalayas and the cost of grain spent on feeding pigeons and ants, and for certain Dans, e. g. Kidinagra, Kanmuthi, Nitdan, Masdan, Tuladan, Eclipses, etc. and the purchase of Railway tickets for Sadhus etc. cost Rs. 27,620 against Rs. 16,683 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the fact that SAHASHRAGHAT for rains was performed and the jamat of Sadhus outside Chandpol gate was supplied with free water and a lump sum amount of Rs. 8,000 was spent for charitable purposes.

5. Devasthan (Grants to Temples)

In addition to the principal State Temples such as Rasik Behariji, Murli-manoharji, Raj Ranchorji and Chamunda Mataji, etc. which are under the direct control of the Officer-in-Charge, 400 temples against 398 in the previous year received grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 23,381 as compared with Rs. 22,709 in the last year.

Besides this a separate provision of Rs. 8,500 was made for certain grants to temples for which the actual expenditure came to Rs. 8,935.

In spite of resentment exhibited by certain Mahants against the preparation of inventories, proper action was taken to safeguard the valuable properties of temples from misuse and pillage.

6. Rituals and Religious Ceremonies.

The total expenditure for this purpose amounted to Rs. 2,003 against Rs. 2,001 during the last year.

6. Walter-Krit-Rajputra Hitkarni Sabha.

1. The Jodhpur Walter-krit-Sabha is a branch of the All-Rajputana Sabha established in 1888 under the Presidentship of Col. Walter, the then Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. The Local Committee of the Sabha consisted of the following Sardars under the control of the Home Minister:—

Constitution.

- (1) Thakur Govind Singhji of Raipur.
- (2) Thakur Nahar Singhji of Auwa.
- (3) Thakur Bhairon Singhji of Khejarla.
- (4) Lt.-Col. Rao Raja Sujan Singhji.
- (5) Thakur Hem Singhji.
- (6) Thakur Madho Singhji of Jasol.

2. The object of the Sabha is to promote the social advancement of all classes of Rajputs and Charans by regulating the expenses of marriages and funeral ceremonies, and prescribing the minimum age, *etc.* Contravention of the rules of the Sabha is dealt with by the Local Committee and is punishable by fines subject to appeal to the Mehkma Khas.

Object.

3. This year, 322 marriages were reported, 313 amongst Rajputs and 9 amongst Charans, as against 223 amongst Rajputs and 6 among Charans in the preceding year.

The following statement shows cases of breach of the Rules of the Sabha during the year :—

Breach of the Sabha Rules.

No.	Particulars.	Opening Balance	Institutions.	Total.	Disposal.	Closing Balance.
1	Against age limit.	2	19	21	16	5
2	Against scale of expenses.	1	11	12	8	4
3	Against Tyag Rules	..	..	..	..	..
4	Against Tika Rules.	1	1	2	1	1
5	Second marriage during life-time of first wife .	2	7	9	5	4
6	Taking more men in Barat than the prescribed number.	..	2	2	1	1
7	Cancelling betrothal and marrying another.	..	6	6	6	..
8	Performing Mosars (death feasts) against Rules.	2	3	5	3	2
9	Reet money.	..	3	3	2	1
10	Miscellaneous.	9	14	23	19	4

4. The total receipts during the year came to Rs. 2,229 and expenditure Rs. 2062, as against Rs. 3,136 and Rs. 2,121 respectively in the preceding year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

5. The General Sabha met at Mt. Abu during the year under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana in order to revise the existing Rules of the Sabha.

General.

7. Archaeological Department.

1. Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Reu was the Officer Incharge. Mr. S. G. Edgar, I. S. E., was the Controlling Minister of the Department upto 16th April 1936. For the remaining portion of the year, the Department was controlled by Col. D. M. Field, Chief Minister, Government of Jodhpur. Administration.

2. The Sardar Museum and the Sumer Public Library which were closed to the public since their transfer to the new building in the Willingdon Gardens, were re-opened by His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon on the 18th March 1936. General.

Since the re-opening of the Museum and Library, Wednesday has been fixed exclusively for ladies.

3. As the cenotaph of Apaji Scindia was added to the list of protected monuments, their number rose to 15. Repairs were carried out on the buildings mentioned below through the Public Works Department:— Archaeological Section.
Buildings.

	Rs.
(1) Providing chick-doors to the Devals at Mandore	243
(2) Repairs to the Chhatris of Amarsinghji and his family at Nagaur	1,071
(3) Re-construction of Howdah of Motimahall on the 2nd floor in the Nagaur fort	1,041
(4) Other petty repairs to Archaeological buildings at Nagaur fort as under:—	4,174
(i) Repairs to sepoy lines near the main entrance.	
(ii) Renewal of the doors of Kothars from Nos. 2 to 32 at the Fort.	
(iii) Replacement of doors in Motimahall and its stairs.	
(iv) Repairs to Hawa Mahal.	
(v) Repairs to the roof of Daulat Mahal.	

4. Copies of (1) the Inscription of Solanki Bhimdeva of V. S. 1242 (1185 A. D.) at Sanchore, (2) the 10th century inscription at Arna (Jodhpur), (3) and the inscription of Raval Jagmal of V. S. 1686 (1630 A. D.) at Nagar (Mallani), were prepared during the year. Inscriptions.

5. 19 silver coins found while digging a ditch at Kuchipala, were received from the Hakim Parbatsar, 17 of which were of the time of Aurangzeb and the rest of the Kuchaman mint. Treasure Trove.

Out of the coins of Arab invaders received in the last year, a small number was examined this year. They belong to:—1. Muhammad, 2. Al Amir Ahmed, 3. Banu-Amraviya, 4. Banu Alwiya, 5. Banu Abdul Rahman.

6. The Superintendent attended the 8th Oriental Conference held in the Xmas Week of 1935 at Mysore, and read a paper named "The early Rashtrakutas and the present Mysore State". Tours.

7. During the year under report, 336 new articles were added to the Museum collection as under:—

1. Coins—176 (silver 149, copper 26, and electron 1). This lot contains coins of Indian States, and specially of Jodhpur as well as some coins of Mughal Emperors	176
2. Paintings—(Ragini Tank)	1
3. Miscellaneous	139
22 Enlargements of photographs of old monuments of Marwar	
117 Photographs of buildings, etc. of Marwar.	
4. Wood Work	1
5. Ivory	8
6. Arms	11

Notes giving the story and idea depicted by each picture of the following old series of paintings in the Museum were printed:—

1. Gajendra Moksha (In Hindi and English).
2. Shri Krishna-ki-Raslila (In Hindi and English).
3. Shiva Purana (In Hindi only).

This year the artist remained busy in repairing, framing, and fitting the paintings on the boards in the picture gallery of the new Museum building. Besides this, he prepared a water-colour picture of a Ragini (Tank).

Visitors.

8. Since the opening of the Museum on the 18th March 1936, the total number of visitors reached 2,14,132 with an average of about 1,427 persons a day against 152 per day during the last year.

During the year, the Museum was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) along with His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, the Resident, Western Rajputana States, and a number of other distinguished visitors.

S. F. Markham Esqr., M. P., Empire Secretary to the Museums Association and Dr. Hargreaves, Ex-Director-General of Archaeology in India, visited the Institution in the course of their Indian tour in connection with the preparation of a Museum Directory.

Historical Section.

9. During this year, the State Historical Committee approved the remaining portion of the Official History of Marwar from the reign of Maharaja Man Singhji to the reign of Maharaja Sumer Singhji. A separate chapter on the exploits of the Sardar Risala during the Great War was also added to the above work. A portion of this history has been sent to the Government Press, Jodhpur, for printing.

The following papers were contributed by the Superintendent to the various Magazines during the year under report:—

Names of Papers.	Names of Magazines.
1. Rajpute	Indian Culture, Calcutta.
2. Marwar's timely help to Newar	Dr. Aiyangar's Commemoration Volume, 1936.
3. Ropi plates of Parmara Devaraja. V. S. 1059.	Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XXII, Part V.
4. Maharaja Man Singhji (Hindi)	Rajasthan, Calcutta.
5. Marwar's timely help to Newar (Hindi)	Hindustani, Allahabad.
6. Marwar and some of its historical places (Hindi).	Marwar Shikshak, Jodhpur.

8 copies of Khyats of different villages were supplied to the applicants on payment.

10. 1949, 1507 and 320 manuscript books of Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu respectively were removed from the Fort and placed in a room allotted to "Pustak Prakash" in the new Museum and Library building. The balance now left at the Fort is 1,112 Sanskrit manuscripts and 440 Vernacular printed books. Pustak Prakash.

During the year under report, a detailed catalogue of 772 Hindi books was prepared, including 92 of Purans, 372 of Yoga, 142 of Vallabha sect, 57 of Vartas (legends) and 109 of Vedant (Philosophy).

A complete list of the Sanskrit manuscripts of Pustak Prakash was supplied to the University of Madras, as it has taken in hand the work of revising Aufrecht's *Catalogus Catalogorum*.

Details of some of the manuscripts on music, etc., were also supplied to the Department of Indian History, Madras University.

142 manuscripts on Vallabha sect were copied out for Goswami of Bombay.

11. The royalty of Rs. 200 along with Rs. 95 being the sale proceeds of 1,000 copies of Panchang for V. S. 1933 were collected during the year. Chandu Panchang.

The manuscript of Chandu Panchang for V. S. 1994 after revision was sent to the publisher.

12. At the beginning of the year, there were 524 depositors, 124 depositors joined during the year under report, while 99 withdrew, leaving 549 at the close of the year. The number of books issued during the year was 8,978 against 12,081 in the preceding year. The number of books added to the Library during the year was 604 raising the total from 11,666 to 12,270. Sumer Public Library and Free Reading room.
(i) Library.

13. A Free Reading Room was maintained which was supplied with a variety of Periodicals and Journals. (ii) Free Reading Room

8. Jawahir Khana and Mint.

1. Bhandari Rangraj Chand held charge of the Department throughout the year under report under the control of the Home Minister. A Custody Committee consisting of the following members was incharge of the Fateh Mahal Jawahir-khana at the Jodhpur Fort during the year:— Administration.

1. Thakur Madho Singhji, Home Minister.
2. Maharaj Anop Singhji.
3. Khan Rahmtullah Khanji.
4. B. Rangraj Chand.

On the transfer of Mr. Umanath Rao, Assistant Superintendent, Jawahir-khana and Mint, to the Public Works Department, K. Sheo Singh was appointed in his place from 15th January 1936.

2. The Jawahirkhana Department supervises the preparation of Jewels and Ornaments for Their Highnesses and keeps all the records regarding the State Jewellery. It also deals with the preparation of valuable articles of presentation to other States on ceremonial occasions. The Mint Department undertakes the coining gold Mohurs, stamping of silver, minting of copper pice, testing and weighing of gold and silver as well as articles prepared out of gold and silver, preparation of seals and badges, and auctions of valuable articles belonging to other Departments. Functions.

3. Owing to insufficient accommodation at Fatehmahal, Jawahirkhana jewellery will be transferred to Daulat Khana and will be preserved in the show cases specially prepared by Messrs. Wilson & Co. Delhi. The services of Mr. A. T. Allen have also been obtained on loan from Messrs. Goldsmiths & Silversmiths, London, to check the jewellery, etc. from the Inventory prepared by him and to arrange them in show-cases at Daulat Khana (Fort) in modern style.

The Mint Department is gradually expanding its activities. Standard sets of Mohur and Tola weights and accurate balances are maintained by this office to afford facilities to the public of having their valuable articles weighed accurately.

The work of minting Shree Umaid Shahi copper pice was taken up during this year and coins are now issued to purchasers according to requisitions. On the introduction of the Weights and Measures Act, which is under the consideration of the Jodhpur Government, this Department will take up the work of testing and stamping of weights and measures prevailing in Marwar, and will gradually bring all the weights and measures to a uniform scale.

4. During the year, ten cases of mixing more alloy in gold articles than stipulated for were instituted, out of which six were disposed of. Cases of deceit.

5. Silver weighing 17,13,972 tolas was stamped and 324 gold Mohurs, 307 half Mohurs, 279 one-fourth Mohurs, and 8 one-eighth Mohurs were minted during the year. Minting of Mohurs.

9. Animal Husbandry Department.

In order to carry out a systematic survey of the live-stock of the State so as to clearly map out the areas in which definite types exist, which could be developed as pure-breed stock and with a view to establish Veterinary Hospitals for the control of animal contagious diseases, etc., the Jodhpur Government created the Animal Husbandry Department in August 1936, and Dr. C. J. Fernandes was appointed Director, Animal Husbandry Department on a salary of Rs. 500 p. m. in the grade of 500-25-600 with effect from 7th August, 1936.

The Department is making steady progress under Dr. Fernandes, details of which will appear in the next year's Report.

CHAPTER V.

Administrative Departments.

I. Judicial Departments.

- Minister-in-charge:*
1. Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji, M. A., LL.B., of Pokaran, held charge upto the 28th March, 1936. Administration.
 2. Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sam, M. A., Bar-at-Law, held charge with effect from the 14th April, 1936.

Chief Judge, Chief Court:—Rai Sahib Lala Topan Ram, M. A.

Puisne Judge No. I, Chief Court:—Muhta Ranjit Mal, B. A., LL. B.

Puisne Judge No. II, Chief Court:—Lala Sukhdeo Narain, B. A., LL. B.

1. The beginnings of a regular judicial system in the State go as far back as 1837, when the appointment of a British Political Agent at Jodhpur led to the establishment of an original Civil and Criminal Court in that year and a Court of Appeal four years later. But no appreciable advance was made till the reign of Maharaja Shri Jaswant Singhji Sahib Bahadur. He established in 1882 a Board of Administration (called the Mehkma Khas), created fresh Courts, introduced statutory laws and brought the Judicial powers of the leading Jagirdars into line with those of the State Courts after a proper definition and classification thereof. Introduction.

2. In the first decade of the present century, the Judicial machinery of the State consisted of 31 Darbar Courts and 45 Jagirdars' Courts. The Mehkma Khas was the highest Judicial Tribunal and exercised full powers of revision and control over all the subordinate Courts and was practically the final Court of Appeal in both Civil and Criminal cases, its capital sentences and decisions in Jagir adoption and other important cases being alone subject to confirmation by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

3. The next important step in the development of the judicial system was the establishment of the Chief Court in 1912, to which nearly all the powers of the Mehkma Khas were transferred, besides original jurisdiction in suits of the value of over Rs. 10,000. The entire judicial system was re-organised at the same time; the State was divided into four Circles with a Judicial Superintendent in-charge of each Circle, the powers of all the Courts were properly defined, and rules regarding the examination and enrolment of Vakils were introduced for the first time.

4. A further reorganization of the Department was effected in 1924. The District and Sessions Courts took the place of the Foujdari and Civil Courts and the Court of Sardars; two Courts of Honorary Magistrates were established; and the Courts of Naib Hakims were created for the first time. Since 1924, the jurisdiction of the Courts, both original and appellate, has been considerably modified.

Present Judicial System.

5. Besides the Chief Court, there were the following Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the State at the close of the year under report:—

1. District & Sessions Courts	..	..	..	3
2. Judicial Superintendents' Courts	..	..	..	5
3. Hakims' Courts (including that of Joint Kotwal No. 1)	..			22
4. (a) Naib Hakims' Courts (including that of Joint Kotwal No. 2)				10
(b) Police Magistrate's Court	..	..	..	1
5. Honorary Courts	..	..	..	3
6. Insolvency Court	..	..	..	1
7. Thikana Courts of the 1st class	..	..	..	28
8. Thikana Courts of the 2nd class	..	..	..	16
9. Thikana Courts of the 3rd class	..	..	..	11
Total				100

6. During the year, establishment of a Small Cause Court for Jodhpur City was sanctioned. This Court, however, did not actually begin to function till some time after the close of the year. A Police Magistrate (of the grade of a Naib Hakim) was also appointed during the year in the Jodhpur City to cope with the increased number of Police challans.

In order to provide for the speedy trial of the Mithri Counterfeit Coins and Currency Notes cases, an Additional Sessions Judge was temporarily appointed on 25th May, 1936.

During the year, the judicial powers of Thikana Bagri (1st class) were restored. The judicial powers of Thikana Ladnoo were raised from the third class to second class. The Judicial powers of Thikana Jaola (3rd Class) were withdrawn.

The Judicial Officers in all the Courts, except the Insolvency Court and the Police Magistrate's Court, are invested with powers both of Civil and Criminal Courts. The Insolvency Court has jurisdiction to deal with Insolvency cases only.

Revenue Courts.

7. There are separate Courts for Revenue cases. The Hakims and the Judicial Superintendents are invested with the powers of Revenue Courts.

Powers of Courts.

8. *Chief Court*:—On the Criminal side, the Chief Court exercises original jurisdiction in all criminal cases in which the death penalty is considered necessary and in such criminal cases against Tazimi Sardars as are sent for trial to the Chief Court instead of to a Special Tribunal. Appeals against acquittals lie to the Chief Court. Cases in which a Sessions Judge is of opinion that capital sentence should be inflicted on the accused, are submitted to the Chief Court. Sentence of life imprisonment passed by a Sessions Judge is subject to confirmation by the Chief Court.

Sentence of death awarded by the Chief Court, is subject to confirmation by Shree Darbar. The procedure in such cases is that a committee consisting of the Judicial Minister and one other Minister hears the case. A report is then submitted to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in Council, and final orders are passed by His Highness. The prerogative of mercy is vested in His Highness.

Appeals against conviction by Thikana Courts lie direct to the Chief Court.

On the civil side, the Chief Court has power to try original civil suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 and over. As regards appeals, the Chief Court hears appeals direct from the decrees of the Thikana Courts and the original decrees of the District Courts. It also hears second appeals in a Division Bench from the decrees of the Judicial Superintendents' Courts and in a Single Bench from the decrees of the Hakims' Courts. Appeals against the original judgments of a single Judge of the Chief Court lie to a Division Bench of the same Court.

9. *District & Sessions Courts*:—Each of the three Courts has territorial jurisdiction over a group of Hakumats and a division of the Jodhpur City. The jurisdiction of Court No. 1 comprises the Parganas of Barmer, Sheo, Shergarh, Pachpadra, Siwana, Phalodi, Jodhpur and the part of the Jodhpur City outside the city walls; that of Court No. 2, the Parganas of Jetaran, Sambhar, Parbatsar, Didwana, Nagour, Merta, Bilara and another part of the City (within the walls), and that of Court No. 3 the Parganas of Sojat, Pali, Bali, Desuri, Jalore, Jaswantpura, Sanchores and the remaining part of the city (within the walls).

On the Civil side, these courts are empowered to try original suits of the value of over Rs. 4,000 and under Rs. 10,000 and to hear appeals from the decrees of the Judicial Superintendents in suits of the value of Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 4,000. On the Criminal side, as Courts of Sessions, they have the power of awarding any sentence except that of death, but the sentence of life imprisonment passed by them is subject to confirmation by the Chief Court. Cases in which the extreme penalty is considered necessary, are submitted to the Chief Court. All appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the First Class presiding over State Courts lie to the Courts of Sessions.

10. *Judicial Superintendents' Courts*:—There is a Judicial Superintendent's Court for each of the four Circles of Mallani (with head-quarters at Balotra), Sojat, Sambhar, and Phalodi (with head-quarters at Jodhpur). The Mallani Circle comprises the Parganas of Barmer, Sheo, Jaswantpura, Sanchores, Pachpadra and Jalore; the Sojat Circle, those of Sojat, Pali, Bali, Desuri and Jetaran; the Sambhar Circle, those of Sambhar, Merta, Nagour, Didwana and Parbatsar; and the Phalodi Circle, those of Phalodi, Siwana, Shergarh, Jodhpur and Bilara. The City Kotwal is the Judicial Superintendent for the Jodhpur City. Thus, there are 5 Judicial Superintendents' Courts in all.

On the Civil side, the Judicial Superintendents have original jurisdiction in suits of the value of Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 4,000 and they hear appeals from the decrees of the Hakims and Naib Hakims. On the Criminal side, they exercise the powers of Magistrates of the 1st class, and the power of hearing appeals against convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes. They also exercise the powers of District Magistrates.

11. *Hakims' Courts*:—On the Civil side, the Hakims (including the Joint Kotwal No. 1, Jodhpur) are empowered to try suits upto the value of Rs. 1,000. On the Criminal side, they are First Class Magistrates, but without any appellate powers.

12. *Naib Hakims' Courts*:—In those Hakumats in which there are Naib Hakims' Courts, the Naib Hakims try monetary suits upto the value of Rs. 200, but the Naib Hakim at the Kotwali, who is designated as Joint Kotwal No. 2, is empowered to try suits of all kinds upto Rs. 200. On the criminal

side, Naib Hakims are Third Class Magistrates for the first two years of their service, and after this period they are invested with second class powers, if they are considered fit to exercise them.

13. *Honorary Courts*.—There are three Honorary Courts for the Jodhpur City and the suburbs; Court No. 1 for the area to the North of the Main Bazar Road, Court No. 2 for the area to the South and Court No. 3 for the area outside the city walls. Four Honorary Magistrates preside over each Court in turn, one at a time for a period of three months.

On the Civil side, they try monetary suits upto Rs. 100 and on the Criminal side they are Third Class Magistrates, taking cognizance of offences coming under Sections 171, 174, 277, 299, 323, 336, 341, 352, 374, 426, 447, 510 and 504 of the Marwar Penal Code.

14. *Jagirdars' Courts*.—The Civil powers of the Jagirdars are as follows:—

Jagirdars with First Class Judicial powers may try Civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 1,000. Jagirdars with Second Class Judicial powers may try Civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 500. Jagirdars with Third Class Judicial powers may try Civil suits of all kinds upto the value of Rs. 100.

In the case of suits of a value above these monetary limits, the Jagirdars have powers to pass consent decrees upto any amount. In the case of contested suits of a value above these monetary limits, the Jagirdars, after taking the plaints and examining the parties, send up the file to the Chief Court. If the Chief Court thinks that the case is of too intricate a nature to be tried by the Jagirdar, it sends the case to the State Court concerned for disposal; otherwise it returns the suit for disposal² by the Jagirdar himself.

The Criminal powers of the Jagirdars' Courts are lower than those of the corresponding Magistrates presiding over the State Courts. Jagirdars with First class Judicial powers can award punishment of imprisonment upto six months and of fine upto Rs. 300 or imprisonment upto three months in default of payment of the fine. Jagirdars with Second class Judicial powers can award punishment of imprisonment upto three months and of fine upto Rs. 150, or imprisonment upto six weeks in default of payment of the fine. Jagirdars with Third class Judicial powers can award punishment of imprisonment upto one month and of fine of Rs. 100 or imprisonment upto one month in default of payment of the fine. In Criminal Cases, Appeals against conviction by Thikana Courts lie direct to the Chief Court. In Civil cases also, Appeals against decrees of the Thikana Courts lie to the Chief Court.

15. *Ijlas-i-Khas*.—Above all these ordinary Courts of law, there is the Ijlas-i-Khas, or the Court of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur himself, who is the Fountain-head of Justice.

The Ijlas-i-Khas is the Highest Court of Appeal. If the appeal is admitted, it is heard by a Sub-Committee, ordinarily of Council Ministers, appointed by His Highness on the recommendation of the Chief Minister. The Committee, after going through the file, and, if necessary, hearing the parties, or their Counsels submits a report to His Highness for final orders.

An appeal may be preferred to His Highness against an original order of conviction passed by the Chief Court or a Special Tribunal; it is also permissible against an original order of acquittal by the Chief Court or a Special Tribunal, if presented by the Public Prosecutor or the Government Advocate.

During the year under report, the number of Criminal appeals decided by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was 9 against 5 in the previous year, and the number of Civil appeals decided was 5 against 8 in the previous year.

16. *Number of suits instituted*:—The total number of original Civil suits instituted during the year in all the State Courts (excluding Thikana Courts) was 9,217 against 10,465 in the previous year. The number of suits instituted in the Chief Court was 24, in the District Courts 64, in the five Judicial Superintendents' Courts 236, and in the thirty-six other Courts 8,893. The number of suits instituted was the highest in the Sojat and Merta Hakumats (843 and 702 respectively), and the lowest in the Sheo and Phalodi Hakumats (16 and 172 respectively). The number of suits instituted in the three Honorary Courts was 500.

Civil Justice-Original Suits.

17. *Kinds of suits*:—Suits regarding immovable property numbered 345, regarding monetary transactions 8,312, and regarding other matters 560. Details of the value of the monetary suits instituted are given below:—

Under Rs. 100	..	..	4,861
Rs. 100 to Rs. 500	..	..	3,135
Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000	..	..	287
Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000	..	..	211
Over Rs. Rs. 5,000	..	..	31
Not estimable in money	..	..	692
			9,217.

18. *Disposal of suits*:—Including 5,877 suits pending at the beginning of the year and 787 suits revived or received by transfer, there were altogether 15,881 suits before the Courts for disposal, as against 16,090 in the previous year. The total number of suits disposed of was 10,236 as against 10,274 during the previous year. Of the decided suits, 731 were disposed of by transfer, leaving a balance of 9,505 cases; of this number 1,776 or nearly 18·7 per cent were disposed of without trial and 5,122 or nearly 54 per cent were decided without contest. Only 2,607 or nearly 27·3 per cent were decided after contest. The number of suits disposed of in the Chief Court was 18, in the District Courts 63, in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts 225, in the Hakumats and Kotwali (Joint Kotwals No. 1 and 2) 9,389, and in the Honorary Courts 541.

19. *Average Duration*:—The average duration of suits in all the Courts was 10 months and 7 days in contested cases, and 5 months and 15 days in uncontested cases, against 7 months and 24 days in the previous year in all the cases.

20. *Thikana Courts*:—The number of suits instituted in the Thikana Courts was 1,207 as against 1,286 in the previous year. Including 356 suits pending at the opening of the year and 23 suits revived and received by transfer, there were altogether 1,586 for disposal. Of these, 1,198 were disposed of during the year as against 1,270 in the previous year. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 388. The average duration of suits in the Thikana Courts was 3 months and 10 days in contested cases, and 2 months and 21 days in uncontested cases against 1 month and 14 days in the previous year in all the cases.

Civil Execution cases.

21. *Institution*:—The number of execution applications received in all the State Courts was 8,532 as against 8,976 in the previous year.

Disposals:—Including 5,545 applications pending at the beginning of the year, there were altogether 14,077 applications before the Courts for disposal. The number of applications disposed of was 9,417 against 9,058 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 4,669 applications at the close of the year. Of the applications disposed of, the proceedings were wholly fructuous in 1,820 or about 19·3 per cent. The number of applications pending for more than a year was 1,423. This number was slightly better than the number pending at the close of the last year (1,580). For the proper disposal of execution work, a Circular was issued (No. 6, dated March 21, 1936) asking the Courts to set apart at least one day in each week for execution cases only.

22. *Value*:—The total value of the applications filed was Rs. 20,32,451. The value of the applications pending at the close of the year was Rs. 21,35,020 against Rs. 21,97,325 at the close of the previous year.

23. *Thikana Courts*:—The number of execution applications instituted in the Thikana Courts was 712, (of the total value of Rs. 77, 512) against 881 in the previous year. Including 439 applications, pending at the beginning of the year, there were altogether 1,151 applications for disposal. Of this number 781 (of the value of Rs. 96,697) were disposed of, against 874 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 370 (of the value of Rs. 61, 312) at the close of the year. Of the applications disposed of, the proceedings were wholly fructuous in 227 or about 20 per cent.

The number of applications pending for over a year was 152 as against 180 at the close of the previous year.

Civil Appeals.

23. *Number of Appeals*:—The number of civil appeals instituted in the three District Courts was 150, and in the five Judicial Superintendents' Courts 977. The corresponding figures for the pervious year were 145 and 900 respectively. The number of revisions and appeals in the Chief Court was 600 against 701 in the previous year. The number of appeals and revisions disposed of in the Chief Court was 649; in the District Courts 165, and in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts 918. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 786, 140 and 858 respectively.

24. *Average Duration*:—The average duration of civil appeals in all the Courts was 4 months and 6 days against 4 months and 22 days in the previous year.

25. *Result of appeals*:—The percentage of appeals in which the decision of the lower Courts was confirmed was 48, and of those in which it was reversed was 23·5. In the rest of the appeals the decisions of the Lower Courts were either amended or the cases were remanded or otherwise disposed of.

26. *Chief Court*:—A brief statement of the Civil Appellate work in the Chief Court is given below:—

	Balance.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Balance.
1. Appeals against decrees in Single Bench ..	109	222	217	114
2. Appeals against decrees in Division Bench	96	82	112	66
3. Appeals against Orders	58	118	153	23
4. Revisions	47	178	166	59
5. Unadmitted Review applications ..	28	79	92	15
6. Admitted Review applications ..	12	12	15	9
7. Certificate applications	15	59	62	12
8. Full Bench Cases	4	5	8	1

15 admitted review applications were disposed of, of which none was accepted. Of the 62 applications for leave to appeal to His Highness which were disposed of, 22 were accepted.

27. The abnormal increase in the number of Insolvency cases noticed in the previous year continued in the year under report. The number of pending cases rose again from 1,163 at the opening of the year to 1,694 at the close of the year. 1,467 cases were instituted during the year and 936 were disposed of.

Insolvency Court.

28. There was no noticeable variation in the figures of the working of Civil courts as compared with those of the previous year. It is remarkable that the volume of litigation showed no decrease in spite of the continued influx in the Insolvency Court and in spite of the widespread scarcity of rainfall in the State during the year.

General Remarks.

The question of revising the Law of Insolvency mentioned in the last year's report received due attention during the year. A Draft Insolvency Act was published for eliciting public opinion on the subject and it is expected that the revised law will soon be put on the Statute Book.

29. *Number of Offences*:—The total number of Criminal cases instituted in the State Courts was 6,966 as against 5,455 in the previous year. The number of original criminal cases instituted in the various courts is shown in the following statement:—

Criminal Justice.

Chief Court	13
Three Courts of Sessions	151
Total	167
Five Judicial Superintendents' Courts ..	75
Hakumats	3,325
Joint Kotwals.	285
Police Magistrate	2,177
Honorary Courts	1,101
	7,133

The number of cases instituted was the highest (nearly 2,177) in the Police Magistrate's Court at Jodhpur, trying petty offences. Among the Hakumats, institutions were the highest in Merta and Barmer (315 and 285) and the lowest in Sheo and Pachpadra (50 and 52).

30. *Persons involved*:—The total number of persons brought to trial including those pending trial from the last year was 15,396. Of this number, 3,251 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of those whose cases were disposed of, 4,313 or 35·7 per cent were convicted, 7,250 or 60·5 per cent, were acquitted or discharged, and the cases of the rest were otherwise disposed of.

31. *Serious Offences*:—The number of murder cases, and of the more serious offences against property taken cognisance of by the Courts during the year, is given in the following statement:—

1. Murder	..	..	..	39
2. Dacoity & Robbery	..	..	..	34
3. Theft	..	..	..	476
4. Receiving Stolen Property.	..	..	..	30
5. Burglary	..	..	..	208

32. *Punishment*:—The following table shows the punishments inflicted during the year:—

Death.	Life Imprisonment.	Imprisonment.	Imprisonment & Fine.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.
4	11	555	507	2,943	176	4,196

The number of persons sentenced to whipping has increased from 55 in the last year to 176. This shows that Magistrates have followed the instructions issued last year.

The number of persons dealt with under Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code was only 30 as against 305 of the last year.

The number of persons who were ordered to give security for peace or good behaviour was 101.

The number of persons ordered to pay compensation under Section 250 was 4.

The number of persons sentenced to solitary confinement was 20.

33. *Disposals*.—The number of cases disposed of in all the State Courts during the year was 6,775 as against 5,336 in the previous year.

34. *Average Duration*:—The average duration of the original criminal cases disposed of in all the Courts was 2 months and 4 days against 2 months and 18 days in the last year.

35. *Thikana Courts*:—The number of Criminal cases instituted in the Thikana Courts was 883. Including 159 cases pending from the last year, there were 1,042 cases in all for disposal. Of these, 846 were disposed of, against 877 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 196 cases at the close of the year.

Persons Involved:—The total number of persons involved was, 2,210. The cases of 447 out of this number were pending at the close of the year. Of those whose cases were disposed of, 329 or 18·7 per cent were convicted, 1,317 or 74·7 per cent were discharged or acquitted and the cases of the rest were otherwise disposed of.

Average duration:—The average duration of the criminal cases disposed of in the Thikana Courts was 1 month and 20 days, the same as in the previous year.

36. The number of Criminal Appeals and Revisions filed during the year in the Judicial Superintendents' Courts was 123, in the Sessions Courts 734, and in the Chief Court 533. The result of appeals or revision petitions is shown in the following table:—

Criminal Appeals.

1. Appeals or applications dismissed or sentences confirmed	..	..	1,515 or 71·3 per cent.
2. Sentence modified	..	..	231 or 11·3 per cent.
3. Sentence reversed	..	..	131 or 6·4 per cent.
4. Otherwise disposed of	..	..	238 or 11 per cent.
Total	..	..	2,115.

37. Three Judicial Superintendents' Courts, 7 Hakumat Courts and 4 Thikana Courts were inspected during the year by the Chief Judge or by a Puisne Judge of the Chief Court. The Chief Minister inspected 9 Hakumats and Judicial Superintendents' Courts, and the Judicial Minister inspected 3 Hakumats and 1 Judicial Superintendent's Court.

General.

38. *Legal Practitioners.*—At the close of the year, there were 31 Advocates, 87 First Grade Vakils and 126 Second Grade Vakils on the roll. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 7, 105 and 115 respectively. During the year 24 persons were admitted as Advocates, 7 as First Grade Vakils and 18 as Second Grade Vakils. The number of licensed petition-writers in all the courts was 54 as against 49 in the previous year.

39. *Laws-Drafting Committee:*—There was no change in the constitution of the Committee during the year. The drafts of the Village Panchayat Act and the Marwar Insolvency Act were received from the Committee and were forwarded to the Mehkma Khas after due scrutiny.

40. *Court Buildings.*—The new building for the Chief Court and the District and Sessions Courts at Jodhpur was occupied by the Courts. The new building for the Judicial Superintendent's Court at Balotra and a new Court room for the Hakim at Bali were constructed during the year.

41. *Central Record Office:*—The number of records deposited in the Record Office during the year was 21,371 as against 19,622 in the previous year. The number of records weeded out was 46,012 as against 24,444 in the previous year.

Extradition.

1. The relations of the Government of Jodhpur with the British Indian Government as well as with other Indian States in connection with the extradition of criminals, continued to be cordial.

2. The number of accused persons surrendered by the Government of Jodhpur to British India during the year 1935-36 was 32, and to the Indian States 34, while the number surrendered to the Government of Jodhpur from British India was 23, and from the Indian States 27.

Marwar-Jaisalmer Joint Court.

3. The constitution of the Joint Court remained the same as during the last year. The balance of 25 cases pending at the close of the last year together with one new case instituted during the year under report, made up a total of 26 cases for disposal, out of which 17 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 9 cases. Of the accused involved in the cases disposed of during the year under report, 14 were convicted, 6 were acquitted and 10 were discharged. The Joint Court sittings were held only twice during the year under report, alternately at Sheo and Jaisalmer. For the future, both the States have allowed the Joint Court to have four sittings instead of two annually, provided the number of cases is large enough. The fall in the number of new cases is due to a decrease in offences against property, which is a satisfactory feature.

Disposal of Revenue Cases.

In all 361 cases were instituted in the Courts of the Assistant Revenue Officers during the year, and 381 were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these 447 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 295.

Revenue Cases.

In the Courts of the Revenue Officers, 16 cases were instituted during the year, and 35 were pending at the beginning of the year. Of these 21 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 30 cases.

On the execution side, 96 cases were instituted during the year and 77 were pending at the beginning of the year in the Courts of the Assistant Revenue Officers. Of these, 119 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 54 cases.

In the Courts of the Revenue Officers, 10 cases were instituted while 10 were pending at the beginning of the year. Out of these, 9 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 11 cases.

On the appellate side, the disposal of Revenue Court cases was as under:—

			Balance on 1-10-35.	Institu- tions.	Total.	Disposal.	Balance.
Mehkma Khas Appeals.	..	..	22	39	61	44	17
References.	..	..	10	33	43	28	15
Revenue Officer, Mallani.	..	..	4	16	20	15	5
Revenue Officer, Sambhar.	..	..	6	18	24	16	8
Revenue Officer, Phalodi.	..	..	14	30	44	37	7
Revenue Officer, Sojat.	..	..	8	19	27	10	17

The total institutions of Lawaldi cases in the Courts of the Judicial Superintendents, Hakumats and Kotwali during the year was 155, and 147 cases were pending at the close of the previous year. Of these 151 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 151 cases at the close of the year.

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Miscellaneous.	6	11	17	13	4

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2. Government Advocate's Department.

The Department of the Government Advocate was established in 1909. Lala Kewal Kishen, B. A., LL. B. was Government Advocate until October 1935 when Sardar Bahadur Bhagwansingh was appointed as Legal Remembrancer and Government Advocate.

2. The work entrusted to this Department may be divided into seven main heads:— Functions.

(1) The conduct of all non-cognizable criminal cases and some of the important cognizable cases as well as the conduct of some of the Succession cases and such other Civil suits in which the interests of the Darbar are involved.

(2) The filing of appeals against acquittals according to section 417 of the New Marwar Criminal Procedure Code in non-cognizable cases instituted on private complaints.

(3) Attending to appeals and revisions against convictions filed by private individuals under Section 422 of the New Marwar Criminal Procedure Code.

(4) Editing of the Marwar Law Reporter.

(5) Submitting of reports as to the fitness or otherwise of filing appeals against acquittals as well as for filing revisions for enhancement of sentences.

(6) Submitting opinions in Extradition and other cases sent to the Government Advocate by Ministers and other Departments.

(7) Legislative work which includes the drafting of Acts, Rules and Ordinances to be brought on the Statute Book of the Government of Jodhpur as well as their translation. This work was done in this office till the separation of the Legal Remembrancer's Department from the Government Advocate's Department.

3. A statement showing the number of cases conducted by the Department during the year under reference is given below. The Civil suits in which the Department is represented are only those in which permission is accorded by the Mehkma-khas to private parties to sue the Government Advocate as defendant. As a general rule, the Government Advocate never appears as a plaintiff in civil suits:— Conduct of cases.

Criminal Cases.

In hand at the commencement of the year	..	..	117
Institutions during the year	..	..	237
Total:—	..	..	354
Total disposals during the year	..	..	254
Balance	..	..	100

Civil suits.

In hand at the commencement of the year	..	..	10
Institutions during the year	..	..	4
Total:—			14
Total disposals during the year	..	..	10
Balance	..	..	4

The number of applications for leave to sue as paupers which were resisted was 216.

Legislative work.

4. As regards Legislative work the Laws Drafting Committee which meets once a week on Fridays drafted the following Acts and Rules during the year upto April 1936:—

1. The Marwar Succession Act.
2. The Marwar Insolvency Act.
3. The Marwar Village Panchayat Act.
4. Rules under the Marwar Panchayat Act.

The following Rules were drafted by the Legal Remembrancer and Government Advocate.

1. The Amended Marwar Shooting Rules.

Law Reporters.

5. The Marwar Law Reporter for the year 1933-34 has been sent to the Press and is about to be issued, being under publication. The Marwar Law Reporter for the year 1934-35 has been taken in hand.

Translation of Acts.

6. The following Acts and Rules were translated by the Department during the year under report upto April 1936.—

1. The Marwar Companies Act.
2. Rules and scale of fees under section 69 and 78 of the Marwar Registration Act.
3. Amendment and additions to the Sambhar Shamlat Administration Rules.
4. Willingdon Gardens Rules.
5. Willingdon Gardens Rules for the use of the Stadium.

Reference on legal matters.

7. Besides these, several references on legal matters were sent to this Department by the various departments of the State

Legislation.

8. The following enactments were passed during the year under report upto April 1936.—

1. The Marwar Public Parks Act.
2. Willingdon Gardens Rules
3. Willingdon Gardens Rules for the use of the Stadium.
4. Rules under section 69 etc. of the Marwar Registration Act.

A complete list of enactments in force in the State is given in Appendix C.

3. Legal Remembrancer's Office.

The Office of the Legal Remembrancer was created in October 1935 when the Jodhpur Government secured the services of Sardar Bahadur Bhagwan Singh, Barrister-at-Law of Ajmer. Sardar Bahadur Bhagwan Singh held joint charge of the offices of the Legal Remembrancer to the Government and the Government Advocate for about 8 months. In April 1936, the two offices were separated and Sardar Bahadur Bhagwan Singh was placed at the head of the newly-created office of the Legal Remembrancer.

Administration.

2. The work done in the Legal Remembrancer's office consists of the following:—

Functions.

1. Legislation work which includes the drafting of Acts, Rules and Ordinances to be brought on the Statute Book of the Government.
2. Scrutiny of Acts, Rules and Legal documents drafted by the various Departments of the State.
3. Collection of circulars, notifications, Hidayats, orders etc., passed from time to time by the Government, and revision of existing Laws in the light of all those orders, ancient custom and changed needs.
4. Giving of opinion on legal matters sent to the Legal Remembrancer from time to time, and drafting of legal documents concerning the affairs of the State.
5. Translation of all Acts, Rules and Ordinances introduced in this State.

3. The following Acts and Rules were drafted after the establishment of the Legal Remembrancer's office in collaboration with the members of the Laws Drafting Committee during the year under report:—

Legislative Work.

1. The Marwar Succession Act.
2. The Marwar Insolvency Act.
3. The Marwar Weights and Measures Act.
4. The Marwar Village Panchayat Act.
5. Rules under the Marwar Village Panchayat Act.

In addition to the above, the following Acts and Rules were drafted by the Legal Remembrancer's office independently of the members of the Laws Drafting Committee:—

1. Rules relating to appeals and petitions to Shri Darbar.
2. The Amended Marwar Shooting Rules.

The drafts of the following Acts and Rules were scrutinized by this office:—

1. The Willingdon Gardens Rules.
2. The Marwar Weights and Measures Act, 1936.
3. Rules for the publication of notifications in the Jodhpur Government Gazette.
4. Willingdon Gardens—Rules for use of the Stadium.
5. Forms of several leases and contracts etc, sent by the Mines Department.

The following Acts and Rules were translated by the Department during the year:—

1. The Marwar Companies Act.
2. Rules and Scale of Fees under Sections 69 and 78 of the Marwar Registration Act.
3. Translation of Additions and Amendments made in the Rules regulating the Administration of the Sambhar Shamlat Area.
4. Translation of Parwana forms.
5. Willingdon Gardens Rules.
6. Willingdon Gardens—Rules for use of the Stadium.

Legislation.

4. The following enactments were passed during the year:—

1. The Marwar Succession Act.
2. The Marwar Public Parks Act, 1936.
3. Rules made under Section 69 of the Marwar Registration Act, 1934.
4. Willingdon Gardens Rules.
5. Succession Certificate Rules.
6. Modified Rules for the Regulation and Control of Hackney Carriages in the City of Jodhpur and outside.
7. Rules for the publication of Notices in the Jodhpur Government Gazette.

5. The establishment charges of this office amount to about Rs. 19,000.

The office has started a separate library containing law books worth Rs. 6,000.

4. Police Department and Criminal Tribes.

I. Police Department.

Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, M. B. E., continued to hold charge of the Department throughout the year, the Department being under the control of the Chief Minister.

Administration.

2. The total strength of the Police force was 157 Officers, 1,663 rank and file foot and 921 mounted, in all 2,741, against 153 Officers, 1,614 rank and file foot and 925 mounted in the preceding year. The total cost of the force was Rs. 8,96,201 against Rs. 8,86,425 of the last year. The increase was due to the creation of new posts of a Railway Superintendent, a Deputy Superintendent and a Public Prosecutor. The proportion of the Police to the population of the State was 1 to every 777 persons while that to the area of the State was 1 to every 13 square miles.

Strength & Cost.

3. During the year 33 Officers and men were dismissed, 627 were given lighter punishments, 239 were promoted and 880 were given monetary rewards, as against 52 dismissed, 893 given lighter punishments, 181 promoted and 763 given monetary rewards for good work during the preceding year.

Discipline.

4. During the year, the number of cases reported and registered rose from 1,792 of the last year to 2,010 cases. Of these, 1,729 cases were admitted against 1,532 of the last year. Conviction was secured in 532 of the admitted cases against 549 of the last year. 1,942 persons were arrested against 2,508 in the previous year. Of these, 6 were discharged by the Police, one died during enquiry, one was transferred to another State, 34 were pending investigation, 823 were convicted, 516 were discharged or acquitted and 817 were under trial in the Courts, against 18 discharged by the Police, 59 pending investigation, 778 convicted, 596 discharged or acquitted, 2 deaths & 1,055 under trial in Courts in the preceding year. The value of the property stolen rose from Rs. 99,594 of the last year to Rs. 1,36,570, of which property worth Rs. 73,570 was recovered against property worth Rs. 76,545 recovered during the last year. The increase is due to famine conditions prevailing in some parts of the State.

Crime Statistics.

5. During the year 32 murders, 1 dacoity and 21 robberies were committed against 43 murders, 4 dacoities and 29 robberies in the preceding year.

Heinous Offences.

6. During the year, the number of cases reported and registered rose from 176 of the last year to 192 cases. Of these, 176 cases, against 158 cases of the last year, were admitted. Of the admitted cases, 127 were committed to the Courts, where 55 cases ended in conviction, against 116 and 31 cases respectively of the preceding year. Of the balance, 35 remained untraced and 14 were under investigation with the Police. 202 persons were arrested, of whom 201 were challaned. Of these, 65 were convicted, 51 were discharged or acquitted, 85 remained under trial and one was under investigation with the Police, as against 34 convicted, 79 discharged, 86 under trial in Courts and 14 under investigation with the Police in the previous year. During the year, property worth Rs. 21,343 was stolen of which Rs. 12,614 worth was recovered, against Rs. 11,409 stolen and Rs. 9,420 recovered in the previous year.

Working of the City Police.

**Working of the
Railway Police.**

7. During the year 48 cases were reported, of which 45 were admitted and 17 ended in conviction, as against 36 cases reported, 34 admitted and 16 ending in conviction in the last year. 54 persons were arrested of whom 17 were convicted, 16 discharged and 21 remained under trial with the Courts as against 44 arrested, 22 convicted, 8 discharged and 14 remaining under trial in the preceding year. Property worth Rs. 1,147 was stolen, of which Rs. 959 worth was recovered against property worth Rs. 2,256 stolen and that worth Rs. 1,211 recovered in the preceding year.

**Licensing & Control
of Motor Vehicles.**

8 During the year 275 Motor vehicles and 12 Motor Cycles were registered as against 220 & 20 respectively in the last year while licenses for 536 motor vehicles and 45 motor cycles were renewed as against 410 and 45 respectively in the last year. 180 driving licenses were issued and 915 renewed, against 175 issued and 820 renewed in the last year. 45 provisional motor driving licenses were issued against 29 issued in the last year. The total earnings under these heads amounted to Rs. 15,654 against Rs. 14,735 of the last year.

**Police Emergency
Fund.**

9. This fund has at its credit Rs. 8,272. It proved very useful for relieving distress among needy policemen.

Training.

10. Kunwar Umaid Singh of Chandelao returned from Moradabad after receiving training in Deputy Superintendent's course in May 1936 and was posted as District Superintendent of Police at Barmer. Out of the 5 candidates sent up for training in the Sub-Inspector's course last year, 4 came out successful.

Buildings.

11. During the year, an office for the District Superintendent of Police, Jodhpur, and Police Stations at Raniwara, Shergarh and Bardwa were constructed.

Events of Interest.

12. (1) On the 29th June 1936, a gang of armed dacoits raided Manaklao Railway Station. The four accused Bhinwda, Ramsingh, Nain Singh and Sujan Singh robbed the Station Master and his wife of ornaments and took away all the Railway cash they could lay hands on. The Railway and the District Police arrested the accused who confessed the crime and one of them Ramsingh was made an approver. The Railway Police completed the investigation within one month and a half. The accused are undergoing their trial in the Sessions Court.

(2) A reference was made in the last year's report to cases of counterfeiting the King's Coins and forging Government Currency Notes in which Thakur Bhom Singh of Mithri and others were involved. The Special Tribunal convicted Thakur Bhom Singh for offences under Section 489 A read with Section 120 B and section 489 D read with section 109 of the Marwar Penal Code, and sentenced him to three years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000 on each of the two charges. Ram Gopal was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and a fine of Rs. 100 on each of the two charges. Nand Kumar was acquitted. On appeal and revision applications, the Jlas-i-Khas in their judgment dated the 1st May, 1936 commuted the sentence on Thakur Bhom Singh to 6 months detention in the Fort and deprived him of Tazim, Kurab and judicial powers. Four villages of his Jagir with an annual Rekh of Rs. 8,300 were forfeited to the State. The sentence on Ram Gopal was allowed to remain as it was. The Special Tribunal was dissolved and the trial of the Coining case was entrusted to an Additional District and Sessions Judge.

(3) On information given by an informant in the Jodhpur City, Saleh Raj Sub-Inspector of Police arrested Samrath Mal and Musammat Teejan who had absconded from Ahmedabad after committing a theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 25,000. Currency Notes of the value of Rs. 20,000 and gold worth Rs. 2,000 recovered from the accused were handed over to the Ahmedabad Police. A reward of Rs. 300 sent by the complainant was, with the sanction of Mehkma Khas, distributed among the Police Officers concerned.

(4) The City Police investigated a very complicated and serious case of embazzlement of Trunk Telephone Call receipts of Rs. 765 by Bhanwar Singh of the Post and Telegraph Department. The accused was challaned and on conviction was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or 6 months imprisonment in default of payment of fine. The Post Master General, Central Circle, Nagpur, appreciated the work of the State Police.

(5) The State Police unravelled a series of frauds committed by the Post Master, Khatu, who used to tamper with the seals and take away currency notes and ornaments from parcels meant for village Jael. Nine cases under Section 409 M. P. C. have been registered against the Post Master and his accomplice and the investigation is in progress.

II. Criminal Tribes.

13. The registered members of the Criminal Tribes at the end of 1936 numbered 31,821, against 29,223 in 1935. The following table gives details of the population of the different tribes:—

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Baories	8,318	7,019	11,807	27,144
Sansis	468	403	548	1,419
Minas	373	311	744	1,428
Bhils	29	20	40	89
Bagries	566	365	627	1,558
Naike	19	12	40	71
Nuts	33	24	25	82
Total	9,836	8,154	13,831	31,821

Out of the total number of 9,836 men, 667 men against 567 in the preceding year absented themselves from their places of residence. Among these absentees 168 belonged to Khalsa villages and 499 to Thikanas invested with Judicial powers. 9,178 men were thus present at their houses at the close of the year of whom 5,610 were sole cultivators, 2,123 were joint cultivators, 1,380 labourers, 6 domestic servants, 53 prisoners in the Central Jail, Jodhpur, and 6 were in foreign territory.

Convictions.

14. 213 persons were convicted during the year for absence without leave and 37 for other offences, as against 264 and 51 respectively in 1935. The sentences awarded were:—

S e n t e n c e .				Number.
Imprisonment for more than one year	..	..	..	20
Imprisonment between 6 months and one year	..	..	..	22
Imprisonment between 3 months and 6 months	..	..	..	44
Imprisonment under 3 months	..	..	..	50
Imprisonment upto one month	..	..	..	72
Corporal punishment	..	..	..	42
Total				250

Chowkidari.

15. The Chowkidari lag was levied in 2,276 villages as in the last year. Rs. 51,700 in cash and 3,411 maunds in kind were recovered by way of lag. The Chowkidars numbered 3,410 as in the last year.

Area under cultivation.

16. The area in possession of the Criminal Tribes was 160,983 bighas against 1,70,554 bighas in the preceding year. Of this, 1,38,179 bighas were cultivated during the year.

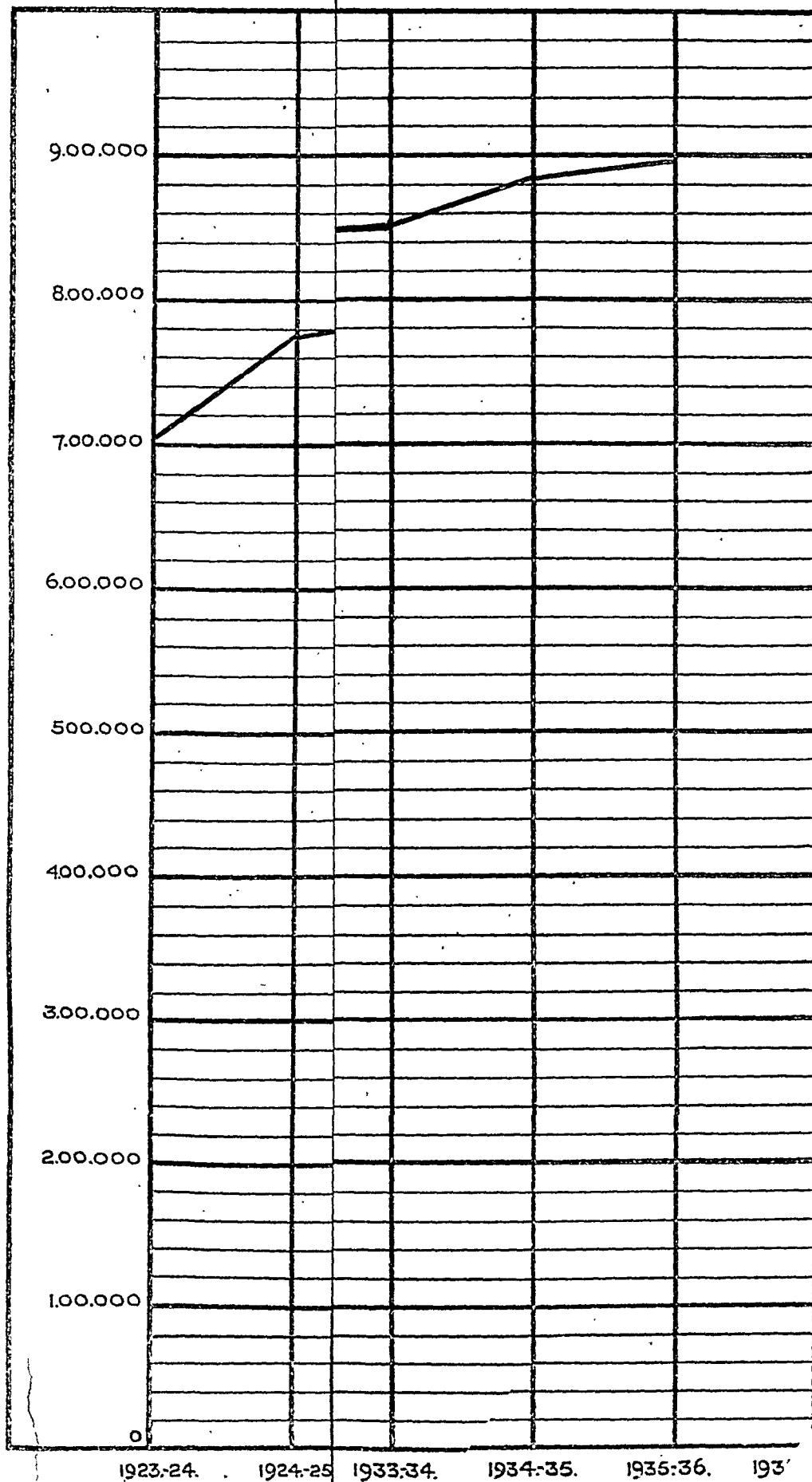
Live Stock & Ploughs.

17. The Criminal Tribes owned 29,887 cattle against 30,631 in the preceding year. They had 5,067 ploughs against 5,117 in 1935.

General.

18. 380 finger slips of various members of the Criminal Tribes were prepared during the year. 153 persons were released from the Jail and sent to their places of settlement. 255 men were given temporary leave passes to facilitate their movements in search of better livelihood.

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5. Court of Wards & Hasiyat Department.

Minister-in-charge.—Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji till March 28, 1936. Administration.

Lt.-Col. (now Sir) D. M. Field, till April 13, 1936.

Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, M. A., Bar-at-law from April 14, 1936 to the close of the year.

Superintendent, Court of Wards and Hasiyat Court—Lala Panna Lal held charge of the post throughout the year.

Assistant Superintendent, Hasiyat Court—Kanwar Hari Singh.

Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Court of Wards—Mr. Sardar Singh, B A.

2. The Act of 1923 with the rules framed under it, governs the working of this Department. The Act specially provides for the protection of minor Jagirdars and their Estates, but there are provisions under which Estates can be taken under the Superintendence of the Court of Wards on account of mis-management or extravagance on the part of the Jagirdars. There were 5 Estates of this type under this Court during the year under report, out of which one has been released and one has been placed on Zimmewari under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. Introduction.

The Estates under the Court of Wards are managed under any one of the following systems:—

1. By Direct management.
2. By Zimmewaris.
3. By Wards themselves in the capacity of Special Managers.
4. By Ijara.

The Estates under direct management are grouped into a number of Circles of Managers and sub-divided into charges of Hawaldars with headquarters at convenient places, with a view to facilitate the survey and collection work under the direct and close supervision of the Managers who are required to be constantly on tour for the purpose.

In the year under report, the expenses of management were met out of the Court of Wards fund, which is made up mainly of contributions paid by the Estates at the rate of 8% of the income in the case of those which are under the direct management of the Department and 5% of income in the case of Estates which are under Zimmewaris, Ijara or Special Management. The cost of the whole staff in the former case is borne by the Department, while in the latter the establishment is maintained by the Estates at their own cost.

Adequate arrangements are made for the education of wards who are sent to the Mayo College, Ajmer, the Rajput schools, the Rajput Boarding House Jodhpur, and sometimes to other local schools as deemed suitable in each case. Arrangements for the education of wards who are not of school-going age, are made at their respective villages under the supervision of their head-quarters officer.

According to the provisions of the Court of Wards Act, the Estates are released ordinarily from the Superintendence of the Court of Wards on the wards attaining the age of 21 years. But usually the wards at the age of 18 or 19 are made Special Managers of their own Estates to enable them to pick up the Thikana work and to receive administrative training.

Marriage Fund.

3. The object of the Marriage Fund is to aid financially embarrassed Jagirs on occasions of marriages. The Court of Wards and Hasiyat Court Estates contribute one per cent of their annual income to this Fund. The savings of the Walter-Krit Rajput Hitkarini Sabha as well as the interest earned from the investments, now amounting to Rs. 71,090 of the Court of Wards fund, are also added to the Marriage Fund, out of which loans are advanced and free grants are made to such Jagirdars as are unable to meet marriage expenses.

Establishment.

4. The salaries of three officials, Superintendent, Court of Wards and Hasiyat, Assistant Superintendent, Hasiyat and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Court of Wards, are charged to the State, while the entire cost of the rest of the Head office establishment and Mufassil staff is charged to the Court of Wards contribution fund.

The strength of the Court of Wards Mufassil staff at the opening of the year was 23 Hawaldars, 2 Relieving Hawaldars, one Circle Manager and 3 Assistant Managers.

The Circle Manager was deputed to Thikana Shamgarh for a period of 2 years from December 9, 1935, and two posts of Assistant Managers were created instead. One post of Hawaldar was also created for Estate Kanwla, Pargana Jalore, which was placed under the Court of Wards management. Thus the strength of Mufassil Staff was 24 Hawaldars, 2 Relieving Hawaldars and 5 Assistant Managers. The Estates under both the Courts (Court of Wards and Hasiyat) continued to be managed jointly by the Managers and Hawaldars.

Contribution for Management.

5. During the year under report, the rate of contributions remained the same as in the preceding year, *i. e.* 8 % of the income in the case of the Estates which were under the direct management of the Court of Wards, and 5 % of the income in the case of Estates which were under Zimmewari, Ijara or Special Management.

Court of Wards Fund

6. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 22,149 and Rs. 23,198, against Rs. 38,881 and Rs. 20,684 respectively in the preceding year.

The closing balance on September 30, 1936 stood at Rs. 99,065 as under:—

						Rs.
Investments	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	71,090
Cash	..	..	..	..	Rs.	27,975
						<hr/>
						99,065

The interest on the aforesaid investments are credited to the Thikana Marriage Fund as usual.

Thikana accounts.

7. The receipts for the Thikanas under the Court of Wards during the year amounted to Rs. 2,39,887 against Rs. 2,52,003 in the preceding year.

The closing balance at the Credit of the Estates under the management of the Department stood at Rs. 84,320 on September 30, 1936 as under:—

					Rs.
1. Investments ..	..	..	..	..	40,000
2. Cash ..	..	..	..	..	44,320
					<hr/> 84,320

8. The account of the Marriage Fund is summarised in the following statement:—

Marriage Fund.

	RECEIPTS.		
	Cash.	Loan.	Investment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance on 1st October 1936 ..	8,482	31,995	35,015
Contributions			
(1) Court of Wards	3,118	..	..
(2) Hasiyat Court	3,565	..	..
Savings of the walter Krit Sabha ..	167	..	..
Interest of the Court of wards fund ..	4,290		
Recovery of loans	8,324	—8,324	
	<hr/> 27,946	<hr/> 23,671	<hr/> 35,015

	EXPENDITURE.		
	Cash.	Loan.	Investment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Free Grants,—			
(1) Court of Wards	157	..	
(2) Hasiyat Court	3,170	..	
	<hr/> 3,327		
B. Loans,—			
(1) Court of Wards	1,300		
(2) Hasiyat Court	4,267		
	<hr/> 5,567	5,567	
C. Commission on collection of interest ..	11		
	<hr/> 8,905	<hr/> 5,567	
Closing balance on Sept. 30, 1936	18,042	29,238	35,015

9. The year under report was marked by general failure of the rains in most of the Districts. Scarcity was declared in some of the Districts such as Sanchore, Jalore, Siwana, Jaswantpura *etc.*

Agricultural conditions

10. The year under report opened with 104 Estates under the management the Department out of which 14 were released, leaving a balance of 90. This number further rose to 103 by 13 new entrants.

No. of estates under management.

The above-mentioned 103 estates are classified according to their revenues as under:—

50	..	..	..	Up to Rs.	1,000
31	..	..	..	Above Rs.	1,000 and upto Rs. 4,000
16	..	..	..	" "	4,000 and upto Rs. 10,000
2	..	..	..	" "	10,000 and upto Rs. 20,000
4	..	..	..	" "	20,000

Education of the Wards.

11. During the year under report, 4 wards were reading at the Mayo College, Ajmer, 29 at the Rajput Schools, Chopasni, 5 at the Hanwant Rajput Boarding House, and 6 were under administrative training. The rest lived at their respective villages under the supervision of the head-quarters officers concerned.

Investments.

12. The investments on behalf of certain wards of the Thikanas aggregated Rs. 48,840 on September 30, 1936 as under:—

1. Securities.	..	..	Rs. 12,600
2. Postal Cash Certificates.	..	..	Rs. 36,240
			<u>Rs. 48,840</u>

Government securities and Postal Cash Certificates of the face value of Rs 14,570 were purchased during the year.

Estates holding investments to the extent of Rs. 22 800 were released during the year.

Payment of debts.

13. A sum of Rs. 10,348 was paid towards public debts and Rs. 11,875 towards private debts.

Case work.

14. The following statement shows the state of case work during the year under report:—

Particulars.	Balance on 1. 10. 35.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposal.	Balance.
Original cases ..	80	58	138	80	58
Appeals ..	54	82	136	84	52

Hasiyat Court.

15. The Hasiyat Court which is regulated by the Marwar Jagirdars' Encumbered Estates Act 1922, is of the nature of an Insolvency Court for impoverished jagirdars. Application to take an Estate under the Hasiyat Court can be made to the Minister-in-charge by any State Department, by creditors or by the Jagirdar himself.

On receipt of such application necessary enquiries are made under the Marwar Jagirdars Encumbered Estates Act to see if it is a fit case to be brought under the provisions of the Act, the Jagirdar is then disqualified from the management of the estate and a scheme of liquidation of both public and private debts is drawn up, due provision being made for the expenses of the Jagirdar and his dependants and payment of the current State dues.

Certain important advantages accrue to the debtor-Jagirdars when the provisions of the Act are applied to them. The chief of these is the reduction of the annual State demands whenever it is shown that they are excessive. Similarly, substantial remissions of arrears of State dues are permissible.

The arrangement is, therefore, of benefit to both debtor and creditor. Every effort is made to develop the estates under the management of the Hasiyat Court and to pay off the claims of the creditors, who otherwise would not receive anything.

As the practice of leasing out the Estates was totally stopped in 1933 on account of its being wrong in principle, there were only 18 estates on lease out of the total number of 178 under the management of the Hasiyat Court.

The Department is run at the expense of the encumbered estates; contribution is charged on the average income of estates under direct management at 8% and at 5% on estates under Ijara.

16. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 29,921 and expenditure to Rs. 27,372, against Rs. 35,837 and Rs. 25,069 respectively of the last year.

Hasiyat Court Account
No. 167-General Receipts
and Expenditure.

17. The year opened with a balance of 174 estates under management on October 1, 1935; 10 new estates were taken under management during the year and 6 were released; thus 178 estates remained under management at the close of the year.

No. of estates under
management.

18. Debts of 10 estates, as against 7 of the previous year, were sized up during the year under report, raising the number of disqualified Jagirdars from 150 of the last year to 160.

Settlement of debts.

The total amount of debts determined and admitted for the 10 Estates disqualified during the year amounted to Rs. 2,27,450 as detailed below.—

1. Public debt	..	..	Rs. 62,456.
2. Private debt	..	..	Rs. 1,64,994.
			<hr/>
			2,27,450.

The amount of debt admitted since 1922, when the Jagirdars Encumbered Estates Act came into force, for all disqualified Jagirdars comes to Rs. 34, 42, 893 as detailed below:—

Particulars.			Opening balance of the debt admitted	Debts admitted during 35-36.	Total.
Public debt	..	..	11,43,019	62,456	12,05,475
Private debt	..	..	20,72,421	1,64,994	22,37,418
Total	..	..	32,15,443	2,27,450	34,42,893

19. The liquidation scheme of 15 estates was prepared and got sanctioned during the year as against 9 of the previous year.

Liquidation Scheme.

20. Income and expenditure of all the Estates under Hasiyat management:—

Hasiyat Court Account
No. 4.

A sum of Rs. 2,66,657 was collected during the year, as against Rs. 2,76,695 in the previous year. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 58,511 has been transferred to Hasiyat Court Account No. 168.

Hasiyat Court Account
No. 168 Creditor's
Account.

21. The opening balance of this account was Rs. 15,388 and receipts during the year were Rs. 58,511 plus a sum of Rs. 1,222 (the amount of cheques received back without payment); of this a sum of Rs. 49,968 was paid towards public and private debts as detailed below, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,203.

Particulars.			Previous year (1934-35).	Present year (1935-36).	Total.
Public debt	..	..	30,755	24,740	55,495
Private debt	..	..	56,557	25,228	81,785
Total	..	..	87,312	49,968	1,37,280

At the close of the year, a total sum of Rs. 1,41,174 was in deposit in the treasury of the three different personal accounts as detailed below :—

1. *Personal Deposit Hasiyat Court.*

General Receipts and Expenditure.

Cash	..	..	Rs. 15,197
Investments	..	..	Rs. 9,929
			<u>Rs. 25,126</u>

2. *Personal Deposit Hasiyat Court, No. 4*

Thikana Account:—

Cash	..	..	Rs. 40,845
Investments	..	..	Rs. 50,000
			<u>Rs. 90,845</u>

3. *Personal Deposit Hasiyat Court, No. 168*

<i>Creditor's Account</i>	..	..	Rs. 25,203
Total	..	..	<u>Rs. 1,41,174</u>

The interest accrued on investments was diverted towards Hasiyat General Receipt and Expenditure Account No. 167.

Disposal of cases of
claims.

22. There were 108 cases pending on October 1, 1935 of debts against Jagirdars who have not yet been declared disqualified, 69 were registered during the year, raising the number to 177, out of which 105 were decided during the year, leaving a balance of 75 at the close of the year.

6. Central Jail.

Khan Bahadur M. R. Kothawala, M. B. E., continued to hold charge of the Administration. Department throughout the year under the control of the Chief Minister.

2. At the commencement of the year, there were 569 prisoners in the Jail, Jail population. 1,215 were admitted during the year, bringing the total number of prisoners to 1,784. 1,139 were discharged during the year leaving 645 in the Jail at the close of the year. The average daily number was 629.58 against 578.49 in the preceding year. At the commencement of the year, there was one civil prisoner and 11 were newly admitted. All the 12 prisoners were released during the year. There were 79 under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year, 355 were admitted and 358 were released during the year, leaving 76 under-trial prisoners at the close of the year. The average period of detention of an under-trial prisoner was 3 months and 6 days against 1 month and 11 days in the preceding year.

The Vital Statistics are as follows.—

Vital Statistics, and health.

Particulars	1934-35	1935-36
Daily average Jail population	578.49	629.58
Maximum population on any one day	762	696
Daily average sick	43.45	43.24
Number of deaths in and out of Hospital	5	13
Deaths, rate per mille per annum of the average strength .	8.64	20.6

Of 13 deaths, 8 occurred in the Windham Hospital where the patients were admitted for better treatment.

4. There were 86 Jail offences against 128 of the previous year. Jail Offences. The discipline has been well maintained.

5. 2 executions were carried out against 5 in the preceding year. Executions.

6. 23 prisoners were released and 275 were granted remissions on special auspicious occasions. One convict who had a total sentence of 14 years and 8 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 240 or 1 year and 4 months further imprisonment in default was released after undergoing imprisonment for several years in consideration of his good character. On the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer, one under-trial prisoner suffering from severe Pulmonary Tuberculosis was released on bail on medical grounds. Another convict suffering from lymphangitis was also recommended for release but he died before orders for his release could be received. Release and Special Remissions.

7. A female lunatic was transferred to the Mental Hospital, Agra during the year. Formerly lunatics from the State could be transferred to the Mental Hospital Lahore, only. Lunatics.

8. Convict No. 6343 Amra son of Mamta Prohit of Tersinghri, District Pachpadra, nearly escaped from the gang of workers near the Jail Factory but was detected and caught immediately. Escape of Convicts.

Receipts and Expenditure.

9. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 33,536 and Rs. 98,141 against Rs. 30,096 and Rs. 86,219 respectively of the last year. The receipts from the Jail Manufactures were Rs. 25,573 against Rs. 26,561 in the preceding year. The receipts from the Jail garden were Rs. 6,577 against Rs. 2,510 of the previous year. The dieting charges per prisoner amounted to one anna and ten pies a day against one anna and six pies a day of the last year.

General.

10. (1) Additions and alterations were carried out in the Jail Factory.

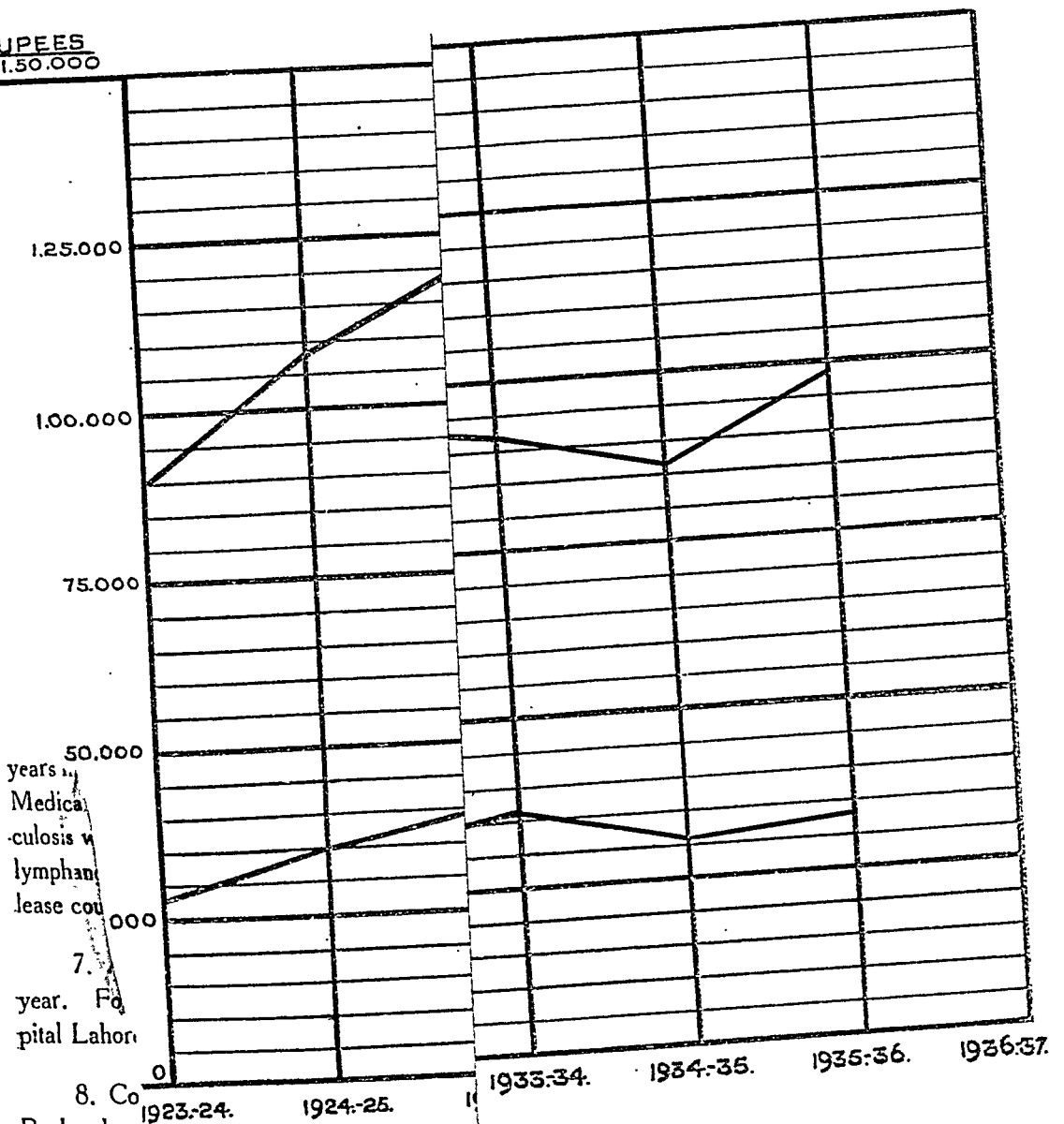
(2) Rs. 200 was distributed among the Jail staff by way of reward for good work.

(3) 13 warders, 16 Jail guards, and 6 other miscellaneous staff were awarded punishment for neglect of duty.

7. Marwar Soldier's Board.

There was no change in the composition of the Board. On his return from England in October 1935, the permanent President Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji of Pokaran took over charge from Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas who officiated for him during his absence. Thakur Hem Singh, District and Sessions Judge continued to act as Honorary Secretary of the Board.

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2. The Board's activities as usual extended to,—

1. Finding employment for Ex-soldiers and their dependants.
2. Recommending cases of Ex-soldiers and their widows for relief and awarding reliefs from the Local Donation Fund.
3. *Helping the sons and dependants of Ex-soldiers in their studies by recommending them for admission to schools and for scholarships and awarding scholarships from the local Donation Fund.*

and 4. Redressing the grievances of Ex-soldiers and their widows.

3. (1) A very large number of ex-soldiers were given employment as camel sowars, police constables, etc. through the agency of the Board.
- (2) In thirteen cases, temporary reliefs were granted to ex-soldiers and their widows, nine from the Local Donation Fund and four from the Soldiers' Board Funds. This includes a case of Family Pension for life.
- (3) In six cases, scholarships were sanctioned, five from the Soldiers' Board Funds and one from the Local Donation Fund.

Cases of legitimate grievances brought to the notice of the Board were redressed wherever possible.

4. The Secretary, Assistant Secretary and the Members of the Board toured in the Districts, met the Ex-soldiers and their dependants and gave them an opportunity of ventilating their grievances, which were redressed, wherever it was possible.

8. Sambhar Shamlat.

The Sambhar Shamlat area has been under the joint administration of the Jaipur and Jodhpur States since 1709 A. D. when the joint forces conquered the tract by scattering the forces of Bahadur Shah, the Mughal Emperor. The Sambhar Shamlat area consists of 12 villages with an area of 90 sq. miles. The constitution of the joint administration has varied from time to time. In 1925, both the States agreed to appoint a Shamlat Board, which consists of two Members, one from each State, and an Executive Officer who is selected alternately from the Jaipur and Jodhpur States for three years and who is responsible for the administrative arrangements of the Sambhar Shamlat area. There is also a Controlling Officer, who is alternately selected by both the States and who is of the status of a Sub-Judge of the Jaipur State or a Judicial Superintendent of the Jodhpur State. He exercises judicial and executive powers as laid down in the States' Notification of 1925. The present Members of the Board are Muhta Ranjit Mal, B. A., LL. B., Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur State, and Pandit Mool Chand Tiwari, B. A., LL. B., Puisne Judge, Chief Court, Jaipur State.

Introductory.

2. The main items of Revenue are Judicial, Land Revenue, Customs and Excise and Miscellaneous. The receipts under each head during the year were Rs. 11,774, Rs. 18,218, Rs. 29,402 and Rs. 8,072 respectively in all Rs. 65,466, against Rs. 9,363, Rs. 14,227, Rs. 28,757, and Rs. 5,200 respectively, in all Rs. 57,547 in 1934-35.

Receipts.

3. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 46,126 against Rs. 42,338 in the last year.

Expenditure.

4. The following statement gives details of the cases disposed of by the Shamlat Board:—

Judicial.

Nature of suits.	Balance from last year.	New Institutions.	Total.	Disposals.	Balance.
Criminal Appeals .. ..	..	16	16	3	13
Civil Original	2	..	2	..	2
Civil Appeal	5	28	28	21	4
Miscellaneous Appeals ..	8	9	17	11	6
Total	15	48	63	38	25

The cases disposed of by the Controlling Officer were as under:—

Nature of Suits.	Balance from last year.	New Institutions.	Total.	Disposals.	Balance.
Criminal Original .. ..	..	16	16	16	..
Criminal Appeals	3	5	8	7	1
Civil Original	7	10	17	8	9
Civil Appeals	17	59	76	59	17
Miscellaneous Appeals ..	4	4	8	6	2
Execution	2	3	5	3	2

The cases disposed of by the Executive Officer were as under,—

Nature of Suits.	Balance from last year.	New Institutions.	Total.	Disposals.	Balance.
Civil Original	111	305	416	240	176
Criminal Original	18	53	71	62	9
Execution	95	237	332	201	124

Medical Aid.

There is a Hospital under an Assistant Surgeon from the Jaipur State. The Female Ward has been equipped at a cost of Rs. 1,000. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,241 against Rs. 6,229 in the last year.

The total number of indoor and outdoor patients was 135 and 17,061, against 115 and 16,632 respectively in 1934-35. The daily average of patients was 157.05 against 152.01 in the preceding year. 1,400 operations (both major and minor) were performed during the year against 1,340 in 1934-35.

Education.

There are four Schools of which one Middle School and two Primary Schools are for boys and one is for girls. They are under the direct supervision of the Director of Education, Jodhpur State. There were 503 boys and 126 girls on the rolls in these schools. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 14,829 against Rs. 13,377 in 1934-35.

Municipality.

The Municipality consists of twelve members. A Municipal Hall has been constructed and public latrines and drains have also been built. A road from Mataji-ka-Chabutra to the Railway Goods Shed will be constructed next year at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,000. The town is being surveyed to prevent further encroachments. The receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 15,167 and Rs. 15,512, against Rs. 12,341 and Rs. 9,304 respectively in the last year. At the commencement of the year, 55 Municipal cases were in hand, 245 cases were instituted during the year and 223 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 77 cases at the close of the year.

Police.

The Police has been overhauled. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was spent on uniforms and other accessories. The total strength of the Police force was 27 Officers and rank and file. 54 cases were registered of which 8 were dismissed, 24 remained untraced, 3 were under investigation and 19 cases were challaned. Out of the 19 cases challaned, 16 ended in conviction, in 2 cases the accused were acquitted and one case remained pending at the close of the year. The property stolen amounted to Rs. 4,176, of which that worth Rs. 239 was recovered. The expenditure on Police was Rs. 8,244 against Rs. 7,112 in 1934-35.

Settlement.

Settlement Operations and revision of the assessment rates are being conducted by the Settlement Officer, Jaipur State. This will cost about Rs. 7,000.

CHAPTER VI.

Commercial Departments.

1. Jodhpur Railway.

The first portion of the Railway from Marwar Junction to Pali (19 miles) was completed in June 1882, and the line was extended from Pali to Luni Junction (25 miles) in June 1884; a further extension from Luni Junction to Jodhpur (20 miles) was opened in March 1885. In order to deal with the large output of salt from Pachpadra, a branch from Luni Junction to Pachpadra (60·51 miles) was opened for traffic in March 1887. In the same year, a proposal was put forward to link up Jodhpur with other important towns in the State, such as, Nagour and Makrana, and finally a through line to Bikaner was proposed. An agreement was accordingly arrived at between the Jodhpur and Bikaner States, which provided that each State should construct and finance the portion of the line in its respective territory and receive the profits arising therefrom, the combined line being worked under common management. The line up to the Jodhpur-Bikaner Frontier (123·50 miles) was completed in December 1891. An extension from Merta Road to Kuchaman Road (73 miles) was completed in March 1893. The line from Balotra (instead of Pachpadra) to the British Frontier (134·44 miles) on the western border of the State was completed in December, 1900. About this time, as a result of this extension, a broad gauge line in British India from Shadipali to Hyderabad (Sind) was converted to meter gauge, and the management of this line was entrusted to the Jodhpur State and worked as part of the Jodhpur Railway under an agreement with the Government of India. A short branch from Merta Road to Merta City (8·95 miles) was built in 1905. A line from Degana to the Bikaner Frontier (61·11 miles) was constructed in September 1909. The Phalodi branch (79·19 miles) was completed in May 1914. The Ladnu branch (4·56 miles) was constructed in 1915, but the main line to Sujangarh was re-aligned in 1932 to include Ladnu which left 3·11 miles. A branch line from Jodhpur to Fidusar Stone Quarries (9·39 miles) was completed in March 1924. A branch line from Makrana to Parbatsar (13·21 miles) was completed in 1928. The Pipar-Bilara narrow gauge Railway (25·72 miles) was converted to the meter gauge in 1928. A branch line from Samdari to Raniwara (95·23 miles) was completed in 1931. The Marwar Junction-Phulad branch (15·69 miles) connecting the Jodhpur Railway with the Udaipur Chittorgarh Railway was completed on 4th February 1936. The total length of the Railway is now 767·05 miles.

History.

2. Major J. W. Gordon, O. B. E., C. I. E., was the Manager of the Jodhpur Railway throughout the year under the administrative control of the Chief Minister. Major Gordon proceeded on 8 months' leave on 7th April 1936 and Mr. R. J. Baumgartner officiated until 10th June 1936 when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and Mr. H. G. Rawlins officiated as Manager.

Administration.

3. The total capital outlay invested on the Jodhpur Railway was Rs. 4,65,49,729 at the close of the year, while the Capital outlay on open line was Rs. 4,11,42,272, the percentage of net return on Capital outlay being 7·27

Financial Results.

and 8.23 respectively against 7.93 and 9.06 in the preceding year. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 77,45,185 and the working expenses were Rs. 43,60,013, giving net earnings of Rs. 33,85,172 against Rs. 72,16,043, Rs. 35,56,873 and Rs. 36,59,170 respectively in 1934-35. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings was 56.3 against 49.3 in the preceding year.

Equipment.

4. The Railway at the close of the year owned 107 locomotives, 257 passenger carriages, 84 other passenger carriages and 2,692 goods rolling stock against 107, 247, 90 and 2,603 respectively in the preceding year.

Passenger

5 The following statement shows the number of passengers carried and coaching earnings during the year :—

Description.						1934-35	1935-36.
Number of passengers carried						2 156,798	2,277,135
Passenger miles					Miles	121,150,916	Miles. 124,388,6 21
Average Journey						56.2	54.6
Earnings from passengers carried					Rs.	24,94,681	Rs. 25,75,654
Average rate charged per passenger per mile					Pies	3.95	Pies 3.98
Total Coaching Earnings						28,39,070	29,37,967

Goods Traffic.

6. The following statement gives the tonnage of goods carried and earnings from goods traffic:—

Description.						1934-35	1935-36
Number of tons carried					Tons.	771,056	Tons. 978,588
Net ton miles					Miles.	110,803,870	Miles. 130,885,770
Average haul						143.7	133.8
Earnings from tonnage carried					Rs.	38,84,817	Rs. 43,68,630
Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile					Pies.	6.73	Pies. 6.39
Total Goods Earnings					Rs.	38,04,317	Rs. 43,68,880

Train Miles.

7. The following statement gives the train miles for the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year :—

T R A I N S .						1934-35	1935-36
Passenger					Miles.	255,874	Miles. 258,771
Mixed						610,504	675,513
Goods						329,203	364,550
Departmental						38,956	48,516
Total						1,204,537	1,345,380

8. The working expenses of the Railway were as under;—

Working Expenses.

H E A D S .	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs.	Rs.
General Administration	8,38,780	9,03,283
Ordinary Repairs and Maintenance	9,79,009	13,01,259
Operating Expenses (other than Fuel)	8,27,900	8,55,469
Fuel	4,68,949	5,25,392
Renewals and Replacements	4,42,235	7,74,610
Total ..	35,56,873	43,60,013
Suspense	1,73,889	39,626
Net working expenses	37,30,762	43,99,639

9. The Capital expenditure as compared with that in the preceding year was as given below.—

Capital Expenditure.

H E A D S .	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs.	Rs.
Structural Engineering Works	1,92,822	1,66,219
Equipment	16,665	25,924
Rolling Stock	3,97,217	4,76,507
Total ..	6,06,704	6,68,650

10. The Stores balance at the close of the year was Rs. 9,95,620 against Rs. 9,48,590 in 1934-35.

Stores Balance.

11. Rs. 2,357 against Rs. 1,828 in the preceding year was paid as compensation claims.

Compensation Claims.

12. The Marwar-Junction-Phulad Branch (15.69 miles) was opened for traffic on 4th February 1936.

Constructions.

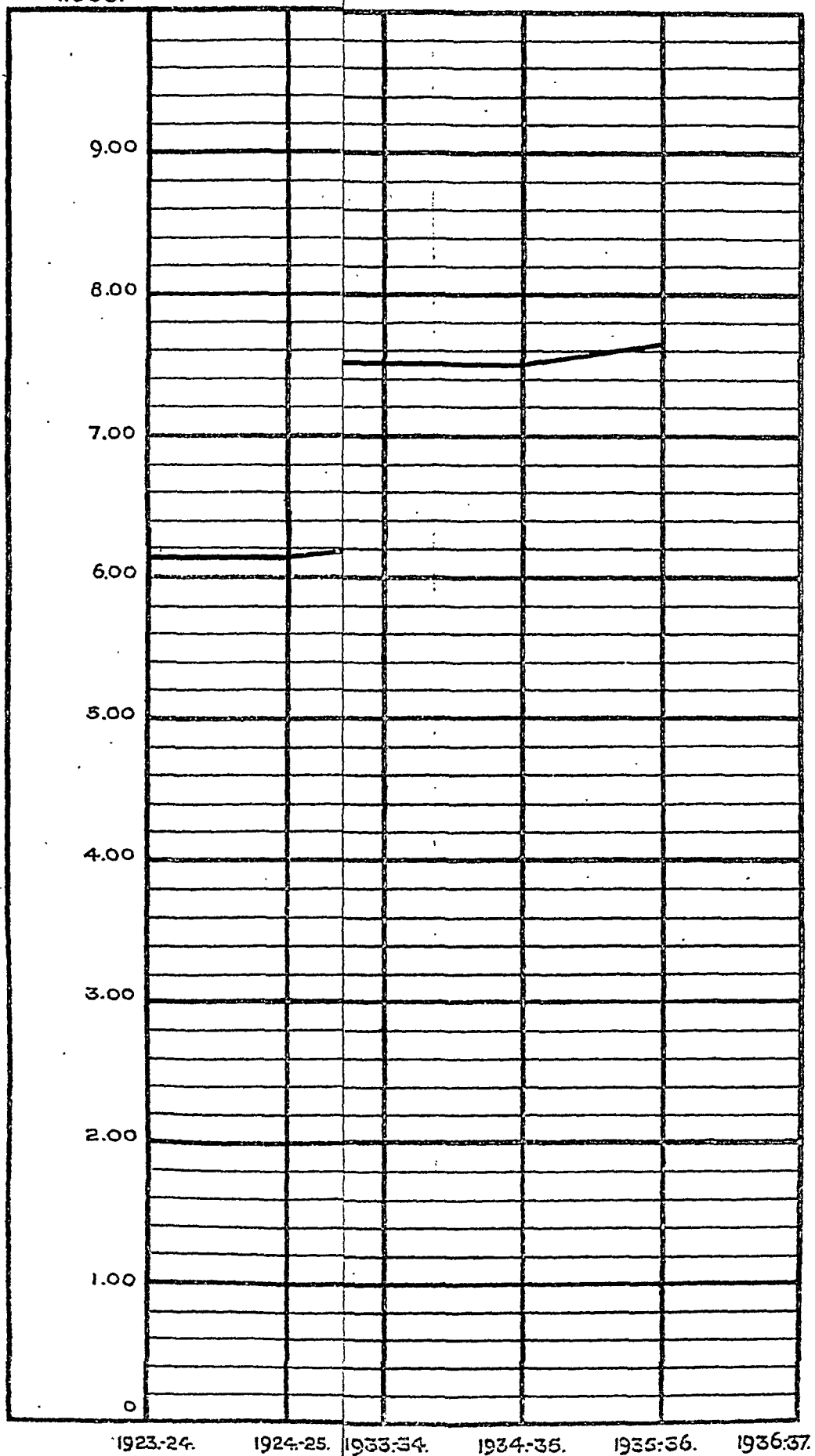
13. The total number of employees at the close of the year was 7,537 (31 Europeans, 22 Anglo-Indians and 7,484 Indians) costing Rs. 31,32,648 against 8,248 (29 Europeans, 25 Anglo-Indians and 8,194 Indians) costing Rs. 30,05,303 in 1934-35.

Staff.

14. Owing to insufficiency of rains there were no floods of any importance during the year.

Floods.

MILES
1,000.



2. Public Works Department.

The Public Works Department comprises the following Sub-departments or branches:—

1. The Public Works Department, which deals with buildings, Communication, Irrigation, Water Supply & Drainage.
2. The Gardens Department.
3. The Water Works Department.
4. The Development Department.
5. The Farrash Khana Department.

2. The Department was in charge of Mr. S. G. Edgar, I. S. E., as Superintending Engineer, with Mr. F. F. Fergusson as Executive Engineer. Mr. W. K. Hill as Temporary Executive Engineer, Special Works, and Mr. Kishori Lal Mathur, as Assistant Executive Engineer. In addition, there are five Assistant Engineers in-charge of Sub-divisions and also separate officers in-charge of the Development, Water Works, Farrash Khana and Gardens Departments. The Department was under the control of the Public Works Minister during the year.

Administration.

Mr. S. G. Edgar, I. S. E., proceeded on six months' leave from 15th April 1936, and Mr. F. F. Fergusson officiated as Superintending Engineer. Mr. W. K. Hill was appointed as Temporary Executive Engineer, Special Public Works Department works from 1st March 1936. Mr. Ram Narain, officiating Superintendent, Farrash Khana, was confirmed as Superintendent, Farrash Khana, with retrospective effect from 9th February 1934.

3. The budget estimates in this combined department and the actual receipts and expenditure against these estimates during the year 1935-36 were as under:—

Accounts.

(A) Receipts.						Budget.	Actuals.	Receipts.	
						Rs.	Rs.		
1. Public Works Department	..	..	..	..	..	1,68,400	1,84,210	
2. Gardens	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	1,346	
3. Zoo..	..	..	..	..	..	..	677	
4. Water Works	..	..	..	..	..	1,50,600	1,93,263	
5. Development Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	43,000	77,544	
7. Board of Communications..	..	..	..	..	..	55,000	62,755	
8. Farrash Khana ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	1,880	
Total						..	4,22,000	5,01,655	
(B) Expenditure.								Expenditure.	
(1) Revenue.									
1. Public Works Department..	..	..	..	..	..	9,64,800	9,31,094	
2. Gardens	..	..	..	..	..	1,17,200	1,17,947	
3. Zoo ..	..	..	..	..	..	16,300	15,336	
4. Water Works	..	..	..	..	..	97,900	84,327	
5. Development Department ..	..	..	..	..	..	25,400	23,086	
6. Abu Kothies	..	..	..	..	..	9,100	7,175	
7. Board of Communications ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Farrash Khana ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,23,300	2,51,950	
Total						..	14,54,000	14,30,915	

	Budget.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
(2) Capital.		
1. Public Works Department—		
(a) Buildings	20,09,500	21,00,155
(b) Communication	1,69,500	1,57,157
(c) Irrigation	19,500	12,930
(d) Water Supply	2,50,000	2,68,450
(e) Drainage	2,03,500	2,04,256
2. Gardens .. .. .	..	..
3. Water Works	2,19,150	1,76,162
4. Development	68,000	45,761
5. Miscellaneous Works	3,56,350	3,92,191
6. Public Health Works	10,000	2,380
Total ..	33,05,500	33,59,442

Sources of Income.

(a) Irrigation.

4. The chief source of income in the Public Works Department is revenue derived from charges levied for water supplied from irrigation reservoirs to agriculturists. During the year under review, the area under irrigation was 48,524 Bighas and the revenue assessed thereon was Rs. 97,907. The actual realisation of irrigation revenue by the Revenue Department for the current year was Rs. 98,565. The prospects of the coming irrigation season are not hopeful as many of the tanks did not receive a good supply of water in August and September 1936 due to the failure of rains.

(b) Water Works.

5. The second item of revenue in importance is the earnings of the Water Works Department derived from water rates levied in Jodhpur. The receipts during the year for water supplied to the public and to the State Departments were Rs. 33,199 and Rs. 1,61,393 respectively as compared with Rs. 32,244 and Rs. 1,20,385 for 1934-35.

6. *New Works.*—The new pumping and filtration plants were started on 31st March 1936 and have been in continuous operation since then. A second filter basin and sedimentation tank were constructed and put into service on 17th May 1936, thus bringing the total capacity of the filtration plant upto 15,00,000 gallons per day.

A great deal of trouble in filter operation has been experienced owing to the low level in the reservoirs having considerably affected the physical and chemical character of water leading, for instance, to heavy *algal* growth which resulted in rapid choking of the filter-beds; other troubles were due to the presence of minute water insects and crenothrix bacteria to deal with which it was necessary to resort to prechlorination of the raw water.

These difficulties have been more or less satisfactorily overcome, but low levels in the reservoirs are always liable to give cause for concern and very careful operation is necessary to avoid a shut down of the plant or excessive use of wash-water. The purchase of lime-adding plant for installation in the Kailana and Umedsagar pipe lines, has been made and the installation in Kailana has just been

pleted and will be put into operation as soon as pumping from Kailana is commenced.

In order to economise filtered water, it was decided to separate as far as possible purely domestic supply from supply to Gardens and industries and to provide for this, two filtered water mains have been laid and connections to bungalows made. One of these mains a 4" Asbestos Cement pipe has been laid from a direct connection with the 12" main near Raipur House through to a point opposite the Aerodrome on the Pali Road and supplies all bungalows en route; the over-head tanks on the Hotel roof are also supplied, with the result that pumping there has been eliminated. An 8" diameter Asbestos Cement Main has also been laid from the over-head tanks to the level crossing near Raikabagh and connections to private consumers have been given.

7. The only other substantial form of revenue is that derived from the activities of the Development Department by the sale of land and patta (title) fees charged. The total expenditure and receipts of the Department were Rs. 68,847 and Rs. 77,544 respectively as compared with Rs. 72,436 and 65,535 respectively in the previous year. Large areas of land have been reclaimed and laid out as building sites.

(c) Development.

8. The bulk of the total expenditure figure of Rs. 14,30,915 under the Public Works Department is composed of expenditure on repairs, and the remainder represents establishment and contingent charges. The following are the details.—

Revenue
Expenditure.

	Budget.	Actuals.
(a) Establishment (P. W. D., Gardens, Zoo, Development Department, Abu Kothies & Farrash Khana)	2,82,620	2,70,583
(b) Travelling Allowance (P. W. D., Gardens & Farrash-khana)	25,500	24,980
(c) Contingencies Ordinary & Special (P. W. D., Gardens, Zoo, Development Department, Abu Kothies and Farrash Khana).	2,42,430	2,61,594
(d) Maintenance of Gardens	91,000	98,527
(e) Do. Zoo.	15,000	14,703
(f) Do. Water Works	97,600	84,327
(g) Board of Communications (Refund of revenue) .. ..	..	..
(h) P. W. D. (Refund of Revenue)	100	52
(i) Development Department (Refund of revenue)	950	26
(j) Stores (P. W. D.)	24,000	23,173
(k) Repairs.		
Buildings	2,95,000	2,95,186
Communications	2,09,000	1,97,033
Irrigation	52,500	45,614
Water supply	43,000	42,905
Drainage	10,000	7,401
Miscellaneous Works	65,000	64,811
Total	14,54,000	14,30,915

The most important works undertaken during the year were :—

- (a) *Chhittar Hill Palace* :—The outlay on this work which is being constructed to the design and under the supervision of Mr. H. V. Lanchester, B. A., F. R. I., amounted during the year to Rs. 6,31,126, making a total upto date of Rs. 48,25,530.

Mr. W. K. Hill, Executive Engineer, Special Works, was appointed on 1st March 1936. The contract with Rai Bahadur Shivratan Mohatta was determined on 31st March 1936 and reorganisation was taken in hand to carry on the work departmentally.

- (b) *Aerodromes* :—Four more Aeroplane landing grounds at Sheo, Phalodi, Parhatsar and Balsamand were constructed during the year, bringing the total number of aeroplane landing grounds in the State to 18, in addition to the Jodhpur Aerodrome.

Considerable work was done at the Jodhpur Aerodrome and Wireless Station during the year, such as construction of Godown and Stores for the Standard Oil Company, Runways, an under-ground drain along the edge of the Apron and also an earth drain outside the boundary of the Aerodrome, as also the construction of a building for an Adcock Direction Finding Apparatus and providing a water bound macadam platform covered with shel-sheet near the Control Tower.

Twenty-six boundary lights were also provided during the year.

The number of aeroplanes that used the Jodhpur Aerodrome was 863 during the year as compared with 600 in the last year.

- (c) *His Highness' Residence at Sardar Samand*.—The constructions of a Shikar Hodi as well as grain, fuel and charcoal store room, Chowkidars' and Farrash's quarters etc., were carried out during the year.

- (d) *Raikabagh Palace*.—The constructions of a Cinema Hall as well as Larder room, cages for pigs and car-shed etc., were carried out during the year.

- (e) *Ratanada Palace*.—Sanitary fittings were installed in the bath rooms of the main Palace and curb stones were provided along the road. The re-modelling of the old Squash Racquet Court was carried out during the year.

- (f) The following construction works were carried out during the year :—

1. Construction of six rooms on the 1st floor of the two wings of the State Hotel.
2. Additions and alterations to the bungalows occupied by the Chief Minister, Superintending Engineer, the Palace Surgeon and the bungalow lately occupied by Rohat Thakur.
3. Construction of a bungalow for the Burmah Shell Refuelling Superintendent.
4. Certain improvement works to the Indian Guest House and other bungalows.
5. Additions and alterations to the Khairpur House at the Mayo College, Ajmer, recently purchased for Shri Maharaj Kunwar Sahib.

6. Construction of a Shutar Sowars' Line for Jalore Hakumat, Naib Hakim's Court Room at Bhinmal and additions and alterations to Hakim's quarters at Barmer.
7. Constructions of Police Station buildings at Bardwa, Shergarh and Raniwara.
8. Extensions to the Khivandi, Nagour and Bhinmal schools, and construction of Carpentry Block and Sweepers' quarters at Chopasni School.
9. Construction of a building for Quarter-guard and Bell of Arms, Construction of Officers' Bath-room and new kitchen for Head-Quarters Squadron at Sardar Risala, and conversion of Daulat Khana at Jodhpur Fort into Jawahir Khana Show-room.
10. Construction of quarters for Excise Inspectors at Sanchoe, Nawa and Didwana.
11. Construction of work sheds in Wards No. 1, 4 and 6, and additions and alterations in Ward No. 5 of the Central Jail; construction of night latrines and conversion of cane-room into carpet room.
12. Improvements to various Dispensary buildings in the Districts and completion of new Dispensary buildings at Shergarh and Sadri.
13. Construction of two more Cottage Wards and two quarters for Ambulance Drivers at the Windham Hospital.
14. Construction of Customs Thana buildings at Sadri, Raipur, Alaniyawas, Khakiji-ki-Baori and a Customs Chowki at Jalan.
15. Construction of Agriculture and Grass Farms Staff quarters at Khardi Jor.
16. Construction of a memorial for Shri Bhatiyaniiji Sahiba at Sir Pratap Cenotaph and a new temple and Pujari's quarter at Raikabagh Park.
17. Extension to Motor Garage at the Ratanada Palace.
18. Construction of Hawala Kotries at Banwal, Banar and Mandore.
19. Construction of quarters for Consumer Call Attendants and extension of Moulding Shop Shed at the Power House, Electrical Department.
20. Construction of Dust-bin Enclosure and public Urinals in the Jodhpur city for the Municipality.
21. Construction of a Swimming Pool in Sadri Garden.
22. Construction of a House for the Priest at the Roman Catholic Church at Jodhpur as a contribution work.
23. Construction of a Cattle-pound building in Udaimandir.
24. Improvements to the Sardar and Sumer Markets.
25. Construction of a new building for the Umed Club.
26. Conversion of the old Imperial Bank Office into a Record Room for Mehkma-Khas and an office room for the Motor Vehicle Branch of the Police Department.
27. Construction of an Office Room for the Government Chemist, a Garage for the Public Work Department Officers' cars, a shed for Road Tar & Spramex and a Road Roller Shed at Public Works Department Offices and extension of the Public Works Department Stores yard.

28. Completion of Forest Chowkies at Kantalia and Bijapur, and charcoal shed at Phulad.
29. Completion of quarters and office for the Judicial Superintendent at Balotra.
30. Completion of a bungalow for the Executive Engineer, Special Works.
31. Completion of the New Silver Jubilee Block as also Ancillary Buildings.

The bungalow at Ratanada which was sold to Rao Bahadur Shivrattan Gordhan Das Mohatta and the building of the Mission Hospital were purchased for the use of the Government.

(g) The following works were taken in hand:—

- (1) A bungalow for the Judicial Minister.
- (2) Police Station Building at Modran.
- (3) Umaid Hospital for Women and Children according to the design of Mr. Walter George, Architect.

Communications.

9. The length of surface-treated roads around Jodhpur increased from 18·27 to 27·14 miles. The length of metalled roads in the State at the close of the year was 287·29 against 285·53 miles in the last year.

The total length of dressed-up tracks at the close of the year was 941 miles as against 837 miles at the end of the last year.

The proceeds from the sale of monopoly rights of Motor Service Contracts during the year amounted to Rs. 62,755 as compared with Rs. 55,963 of the last year. The amount spent on the development of roads was Rs. 90,664.

The widening of the road from the Indian Guest House to Sojati Gate Over-bridge which was commenced last year, was completed during the year; the road in front and back of the Umaid Hospital were completed, and the roads from Mahamandir to Mandore via Balsamand and from Jalori Gate to Massuria were widened and surface painted.

Gardens & Zoo.

10. The Gardens at the Indian Guest House and Mehkma Khas new block were laid out during the year. In the month of February 1936, a Flower Show was held at Mehtaji's Garden.

Certain works such as cages for animals and birds in the Willingdon Gardens and other works which were under construction, were completed during the year.

The Willingdon Gardens were opened by his Excellency Lord Willingdon on 17th March 1936.

Jodhpur Water Supply.

11. The work of execution of the Umedsagar Canal system was confined to extending the east canal at a cost of Rs. 1,80,915.

In view of the dangerous condition of the old Nagadari Bundh above Mandore Gardens, a new masonry dam of gravity type was built at a site further up the valley at a cost of Rs. 35,150.

12. The work of improving the water supply in the Districts has been carried on, on the same lines as was done last year, *i. e.* by deepening channels and in some cases repairing wells. 43 villages in all have had improvements to their tanks and wells made during the year.

District Water Supply.

The town of Didwana provides one of the most pressing problems in the State and every effort is being made to extend the channel system to Singhi Tank and to provide a better well-water supply.

Pachpadra is another town in which the supply of good drinking water is insufficient, but the extent of the catchment and channel system is sufficient to give more than a year's supply in a year of normal rainfall.

A much more extensive programme has been worked out for execution in the financial year 1936-37.

13. Drainage works (excluding Sewerage scheme) were done during the year at a total cost of Rs. 62,166. A number of paved roads in the Jodhpur City were provided with side-drains.

Drainage.

14. A beginning was made during the year with the Sewerage Scheme for the Jodhpur City. In order to remove the nuisance of the sullage stagnation in and around the city, many pipe sewers were laid during the year with the result that the sullage is now discharged in Bicharli village area about half a mile beyond the Aerodrome.

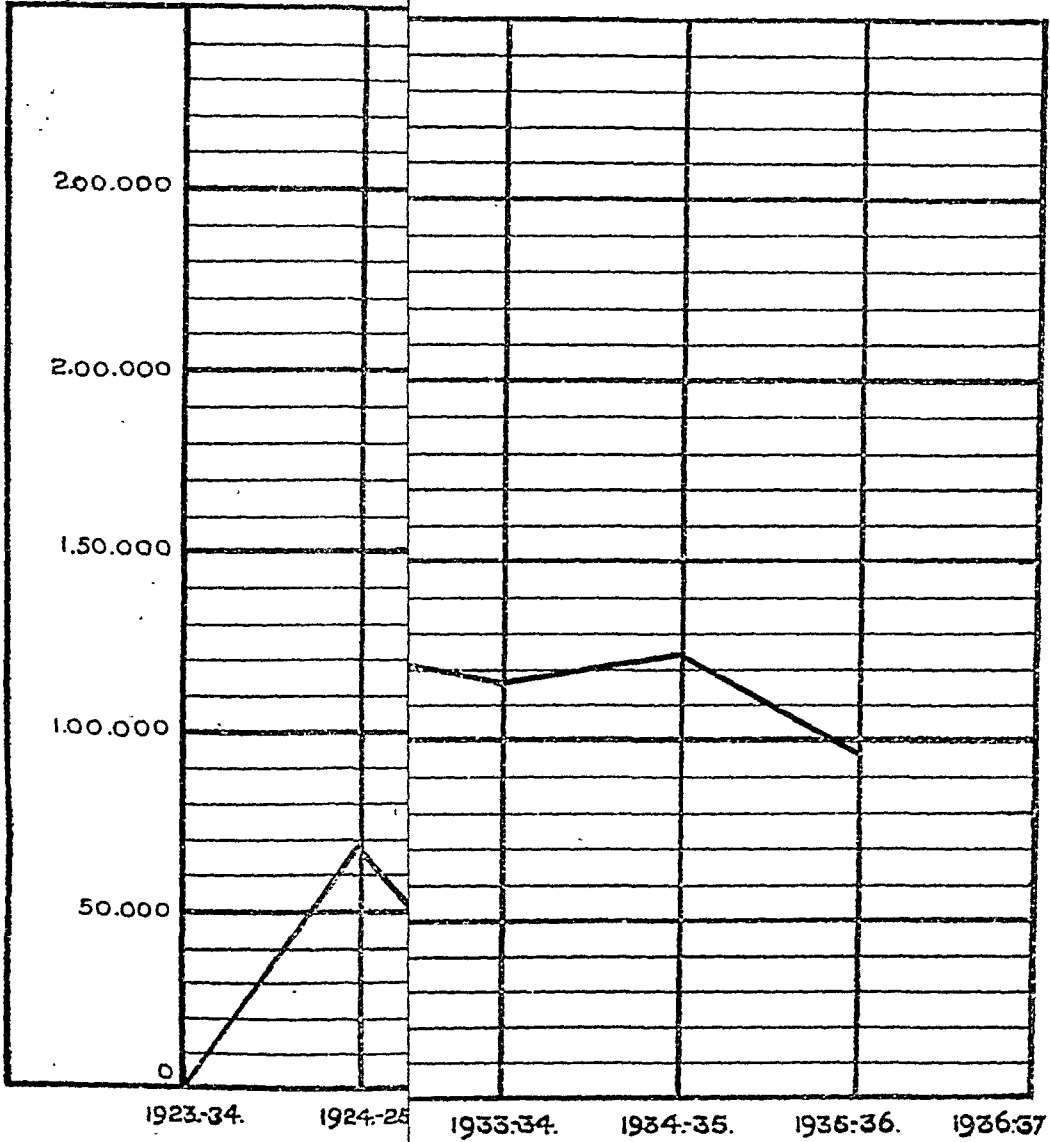
Sewerage Works.

15. The total rainfall at Jodhpur during the year was 10.58 inches.

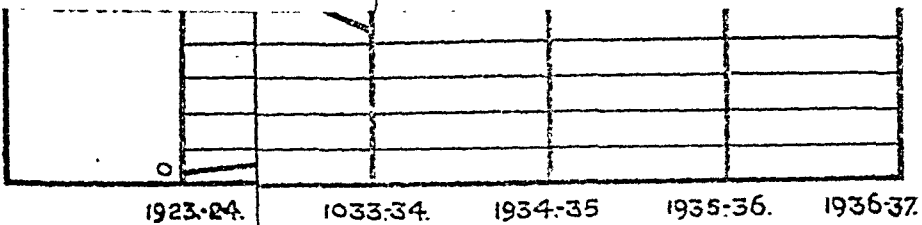
Rainfall.

RUPEES
50.00.000

RUPEES
3.00.000



cripts &



3. Electrical Department.

This Department includes the following Sub-sections:—

Administration.

1. Electric Section.
2. Mechanical Section.
3. Ice and Aerated Water Factory.
4. Conservancy and Dumping Ground.
5. Telephones.
6. Stores.
7. Accounts—General Office.

These different Sections were under the control of the Electrical Engineer, Mr. C. H. Wilson, the Department being under the control of the Public Works Minister, Government of Jodhpur.

2. The statement of actual expenditure under this head during the year is given below. Works amounting to Rs. 1,51,430 were carried out against the grant of Rs. 1,94,500.

Capital Works.

Serial No.	Particulars.	1934-35	
		Expenditure.	Budget grant.
		Rs.	Rs.
1	Electric Section	1,16,375	1,52,830
2	Mechanical Section	1,443	2,200
3	Ice and Aerated Water Factory .. .. .	..	..
4	Telephone Section	27,576	31,220
5	Conservancy and Dumping Ground Section	6,036	8,250
	Total	1,51,430	1,94,500

3. The actual receipts and expenditure under each head of the budget as compared with the Estimates are as detailed below:—

Revenue Receipts & Expenditure.

(a) Receipts.

Item No.	Particulars.	1935-36	
		Actual Receipts.	Budget grant Estimates.
		Rs.	Rs.
A.	Electric Section.. .. .	6,23,603	4,60,000
B.	Mechanical Section	45,814	18,700
C.	Ice and Aerated Water Factory Section	59,419	45,000
D.	Telephone Section	22,806	18,500
E.	Conservancy and Dumping Ground	787	500
F.	Stores	1,919	3,000
	Total	7,54,378	5,46,000

(b) Expenditure.

Item No.	Particulars.	1934-35	
		Actual Expenditure.	Budget grant.
		Rs.	Rs.
A.	Electric Section	3,44,941	2,70,000
B.	Mechanical Section	46,390	17,500
C.	Ice and Aerated Water Factory Section	33,431	32,600
D.	Telephone Section	15,852	12,800
E.	Conservancy and Dumping Ground	34,424	35,200
F.	Stores	7,158	14,700
	Total	4,82,196	3,82,800

The profit and loss for the year 1935-36 as derived from the *pro forma* Accounts is detailed below :—

Item No.	Name of Sub-department.	Profit.	Loss.	Net Profit.
1	Mechanical Section—			
	(a) Workshop .. .. .	..	3,309	..
	(b) Motor Lorry	737	..	..
2	Ice and Aerated Water Factory	10,695	..	..
3	Electric Section—			
	(a) Production	1,03,791	..	..
	(b) Installation	7,241	..	..
	Total	1,30,007	3,308	1,33,359

There was thus a net profit of Rs. 1,33,359 on the year's working as against Rs. 1,10,128 in the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 23,231.

General.

4. The work of the Department is continually increasing. The number of electric consumers went up from 2,642 in the last year to 2,976 in the year under review.

The number of telephone subscribers also increased from 232 in the previous year to 264 in the year under review.

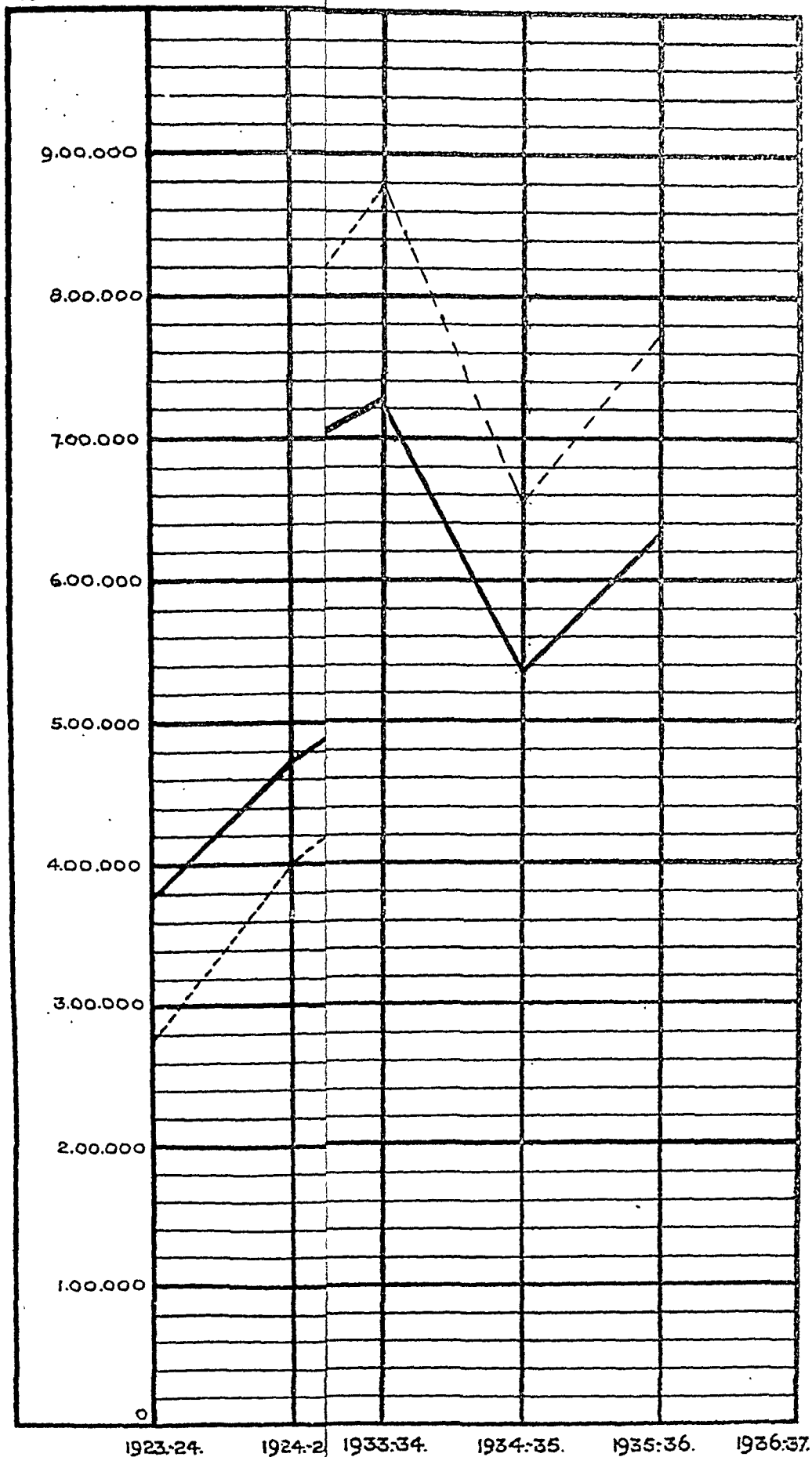
A graph showing the income and expenditure of this Department is attached.

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4. Press and Stationery Department.

Mr. Chain Puri held charge of the Department throughout the year under the control of the Home Minister. Administration.

2. The Department was established some 77 years ago to meet the printing requirements of the State Departments. In course of time, it extended its activities and is now fully equipped to cope with the printing work of the whole of the State and the Railway. Organisation and functions.

3. The daily average number of persons employed during the year was 124 against 118 in the preceding year. Daily average number of employees.

4. The printing indents from the State Departments having considerably increased, it was found necessary to augment the plant. A Treadle machine costing Rs. 2,224 was installed this year, making a total number of 6 Flat Bed and 6 Treadle machines. Equipment.

5. The printing turn-over this year was 1,38,715 against 1,27,515 in the preceding year. Working results.

6. The gross earnings of the Department this year were Rs. 1,04,527 and the expenditure Rs. 71,862, leaving a net profit of Rs. 32,665 against Rs. 30,122 during the preceding year. Receipts and Expenditure.

5. State Hotel.

Mrs. G. Hebberd was incharge of this Department. Mr. Kedar Roop Rai, Administration
 Superintendent, Guest House, officiated from the 15th to 19th May 1936 and from
 15th June to 10th July 1936 during Mrs. Hebberd's absence on leave.

The Department was under the control of the Public Works Minister till
 April 1936 and subsequently under the Chief Minister.

2. In the year 1934-35, there were only 24 rooms. Due to the duplication Building & Equipment.
 of the Imperial Airways and the K. L. M. services, six new rooms were added above
 the North and South Wings of the Hotel Building.

3. The Hotel accommodated 200 State Guests against 193 during 1934-35 Guests.
 and 253 during 1933-34.

The total number of visitors accommodated at the Hotel during 1935-36
 was 3,169, against 2,144 in the year 1934-35 and 1,938 in 1933-34.

Counting each day of each Guest's stay as one day, the number of guest days
 for the last three years are as follows:—

					1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
State Guest days	..	..	..	..	846	789	1,121
Paying Guest days	..	..	..	..	2,501	3,152	4,397
Total					3,347	3,971	5,518

Out of 3169 visitors accommodated in the Hotel in the year 1935-36, 2954
 were Aviators as against 1,742 in 1934-35.

There were 12 social functions in the winter of 1935-36, the most important
 being His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur's 'At Homes' on the 21st
 December 1935 and 14th January 1936.

4. The actual receipts, expenditure and profits for the last three years are Financial Results.
 as follows:—

					Receipts.	Expenditure	Profit.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1933-34	..	..	..	..	62,260	61,887	393
1934-35	..	..	..	..	60,451	49,270	12,603
1935-36	..	..	..	..	84,616	60,958	23,658

CHAPTER VII

Military Departments.

1. The Military Department was under the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as Commander-in Chief of the Jodhpur State Forces. Administration

Major E. A. Stead, M. C., a lent officer from the 10/12th Frontier Force Regiment was Military Adviser, Jodhpur State Forces, and Officiating Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur until the 28th February 1936 when he rejoined his Regiment. Lieut-Colonel. R. C. Duncan, M. V. O., O. B. E., Late Commandant, 2/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (F. F.) was appointed Military Adviser and Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur from 1st March 1936 and was granted the local rank of Brigadier while serving with the Jodhpur State Forces.

2. The pay and grades of the clerical staff of the Military Secretary's office were revised in March 1936, and Mr. Raghunath Roop Rai, who had hitherto been working as Head Clerk, was appointed to the newly-created post of Personal Assistant to the Military Adviser and Military Secretary. Establishment.

3. The cost of the Headquarters office including the pay of 37 Cycle Sowars, was Rs. 44,391 against Rs. 49,669 in 1935-36.

4. The State Forces were inspected by the following officers during the year:- Inspection.

- (a) Captain F. J. Allen, Officiating Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces, in January 1936.
- (b) Major General A. M. Mills, C. B., D. S. O. Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, in February 1936.
- (c) Major E. P. Rich, Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces, in February 1936.
- (d) Captain V. J. E. Paterson, Assistant Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces, in April 1936.
- (e) Lt.-Col. G. W. Godwin, Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, Eastern Command, in July 1936.

5. In order to relieve the Sardar Infantry from their garrison duties at the Jodhpur Fort, a new unit, *viz* "the Fort guard" was raised in October 1935, *vide* Council Resolution No. 3, dated 23rd October, 1936. Only pensioners of the Sardar Risala and the Sardar Infantry are enlisted in this unit. Organisation.

6. The State Forces at the end of the year were made up as follows:- State Forces.

- Regular.*
1. The Sardar Risala.
 2. The Sardar Infantry & the Transport Corps
 3. The Military State Band.
 4. The Military Station Hospital.
- Irregular.*
1. The Fort guard.
 2. The Corps of Cycle Sowars.

7. On the occasion of the Accession to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VIII on the sad demise of the late King-Emperor George V, a Proclamation Parade of troops of the Jodhpur State Forces was held on 29th January 1936 on the Chami Polo ground. Proclamation Parade.

Obituary.

8. The State Forces suffered a very great loss in the death of Rao Bahadur Colonel Thakur Pirthi Singh of Bera, Commandant, Sardar Risala. He died suddenly while playing polo on 18th September, 1936.

Rao Bahadur Colonel Thakur Pirthi Singh was a splendid soldier and Cavalry officer and was a born leader. He had done much to increase the already high standard of efficiency of the Sardar Risala. A road in the Military area has been named Pirthi Singh Road in his memory.

I. Sardar Risala.

Organisation.

9. The Jodhpur Sardar Risala was raised in 1888 as two regiments by His late Highness Sir Jaswant Singhji Bahadur and was organised as Imperial Service Troops. The unit was re-organised in February 1922 as one Regiment, Indian States Forces, on the Indian Army Establishment. The unit took part in the following Military operations :—

Battle Honours.

10. Hazara 1891, North-West Frontier of India 1897-98, China 1900. The Great War—La Basse 1914, Cambrai 1917, France and Flanders 1914-18, Megiddo, Sharon, Damascus and Palestine, Jordan Valley, Haifa and Aleppo, 1918.

Command.

11. Rao Bahadur Col. Thakur Pirthi Singh of Bera continued to command the Regiment until 17th September 1936 when he died. Major Bahadur Singh the 2nd-in-Command was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel and appointed as Commandant, Sardar Risala, in the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel Thakur Pirthi Singh.

Strength.

12. The strength of the unit was 672 officers and other ranks. The strength of followers was 274.

Expenditure.

13. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,23,865 against Rs. 6,40,379 in 1934-35.

Receipts.

14. The Departmental receipts during the year were Rs. 14,020 against Rs. 14,539 in the preceding year.

Training.

15. The following officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men qualified at the courses of instructions mentioned against each :—

1. Rao Bahadur Col. Thakur Pirthi Singh—Senior officers' school, Gwalior.
2. Lieut. Zabarsingh—Small Arms School, Pachmarhi.
3. Lieut. Chandansingh— " " " "
4. 2nd Lt. Dhonka'singh—Indian Military Academy, Dehradun.
5. No. 97 Armourer Dfr. Ferozudin—Head Armourers Refresher Course.
6. No. 864 Dfr. Baxusingh—Small Arms School, Pachmarhi.
7. No. 1047 Dfr. Bishensingh " " "
8. No. 807 Dfr. Daryosingh " " "

9. No. 1124 Sowar Shivsingh—Punjab Veterinary Lahore, Farriers' Course.

10. No. 1066 Sowar Ranjitsingh „ „ „ „

16. One officer and 16 other ranks were discharged and two officers—Major Hem Singh Bahadur, O.B. I. and Risaldar Bishan Singh and 62 other ranks were transferred to the pension establishment. Retirements.

17. The following promotions and appointments were gazetted during the year :— Promotions & Appointments.

(a) *Promotion* :—

1. Captain Bahadur Singh: Major on September 1st, 1936 and Lieut.-Colonel on September 18th, 1936.
2. Captain Kalyansingh: Major.
3. Lieut. Shamsingh: Captain.
4. Lieut. Chhotusingh: Captain.
5. Lieut. Arjunsingh: Captain.
6. Lieut. Surajbhansingh: Captain.
7. 2/Lt. Kalyansingh: Lieut.
8. 2/Lt. Sultansingh: Lieut.
9. 2/Lt. Chandansingh: Lieut.
10. S. O. C. Dhonkalsingh: 2/Lt.
11. S. O. C. Bhopalsingh: 2/Lt.
12. S. O. C. Sardarsingh: 2/Lt.
13. S. O. C. Mohansingh: 2/Lt.
14. Jemadar Baxusingh: Risaldar.
15. „ Sabalsingh: Risaldar.
16. „ Magansingh: Risaldar.
17. No. 306 Dfr. Ugamsingh: Jemadar.
18. No. 816 Dfr. Nathusingh: Jemadar.
19. No. 812 Dfr. Sugansingh: Jemadar.
20. No. 1049 Dfr. Hanutsingh: Jemadar.

13 Lance Defadars were made Defadars.

18 Sowars were made Lance Defadars.

(b) *Appointments* :—

1. Lieut. Zabarsingh was appointed Quarter Master.
2. Lieut. Kalyansingh was appointed Adjutant.

Risaldar Din Mohamed (I. A. V. C. retired) was appointed as Veterinary officer in charge of the Veterinary Hospital.

18. Col. Thakur Pirthisingh, Commandant of the Regiment, was awarded the title of "Rao Bahadur" on the 1st January 1936. Honours & Rewards.

Enlistment.

19. Three State officers Cadets and 87 recruits were enlisted during the year.

General.

20. (1) 68 remounts were purchased during the year from Messrs. Julius Gove & Co., Bombay.

(2) The A. B. & C. Squadrons moved to camp Bariganga for Squadron camp training during November 1935.

(3) The Machine Gun Troop moved to camp Desoria-Kharolan for Field Firing practices.

(4) The Regiment moved to camp Chopasni in December last for intensive training. During this period a 3-days' march about 90 miles with hard scale was done and combined schemes were also carried out with the Sardar Infantry.

(5) The unit won the following events :—

(i) *At the Army Rifle Association Meerut.*

(a) *(Individual events).*

1. No. 877 L. Dfr. Lal Singh :—

(i) A. R. A. Cup, beating all previous record.

(ii) Stood 1st in States Forces.

(iii) Stood II in Mounted Army.

(iv) Stood 1st in Class VIII.—A most creditable performance.

2. No. 784 Dfr. Madhosingh :—

(i) Stood 1st in Class VII.

(ii) Stood III in States Forces.

(b) *Non-central matches (Team events).*

The unit team won the Military Adviser's Cup.

(ii) *At the Rajputana States Forces Military Tournaments.—*

(a) *Mounted events.*

(i) Sqn. Team Jumping—1st.

(ii) Dummy Thrusting 1st.

(iii) Officers charger test—1st.

(iv) Best unit Mounted events, won Challenge Shield.

(v) Won Inter-Regimental Polo Challenge Cup.

(b) *Dismounted events.—*

Won-Football Challenge Shield.

(iii) *At the local competitions :—*

(i) Won-Umed Shield at the inter-Unit Shooting competition.

(ii) Won-Marwar Football League Tournament Shield.

A Trick Riding display was held in August last in honour of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur having received the order of "G. C. S. I."

Constructions.

21. The following works were completed by the Public Works Department during the year :—

1. Kitchen for Headquarters Squadron.

2. Water Reservoir.

3. The Officers' quarters were greatly improved by providing Electric lights and fans and making some additions and alterations therein during the year.

II. Sardar Infantry and Transport Corps.

22. The Sardar Infantry was organised as Indian States Forces, half Battalion, on the Indian Army Establishment in October 1922, and was raised to full Battalion in March 1926. History.

The Transport Corps was raised in January 1922 and reorganised as Indian States Forces on the Indian Army Establishment in September 1926.

23. The Commanding Officer during the year was Lt.-Col. Rao Raja Command.
Sujan Singh.

24. The strength was 781 in the Sardar Infantry and 73 in the Transport Corps, as against 787 and 72 respectively in 1934-35. Strength.

25. The total cost of the Battalion was Rs. 4,28,934 against Rs. 4,45,902 Expenditure. in 1934-35.

26. The following officers and other ranks qualified at the courses, etc. Training mentioned against them :—

Attachment with the Regular Indian Army Units:—

1. No. 660 Naik Lal Singh—Preliminary Machine Gun Training with the 4/10th Baluch Regiment, Karachi.
2. No. 300 Hav. Bhoora Ram—Preliminary Musketry Training with the 4/10th Baluch Regiment, Karachi.
3. No. 711 Hav. Saman Singh—Preliminary Musketry Training with the 4/10th Baluch Regiment, Karachi.
4. Jemadar Ramkaran Ram—Preliminary Musketry Training with the 4/10th Baluch Regiment, Karachi.
5. Subedar Chattar Singh .. } Preliminary Musketry Training
6. 921 Hav. Chattar Singh .. } with the 4/10th Baluch Regiment.
7. Subedar Panna Ram .. } Preliminary Machine Gun Training
8. No. 687 L/N. Asu Singh.. } with the 4/10th Baluch Regiment.
9. 2nd/Lt. Umed Ram .. } General Training with the
10. S. O. Cadet Magni Ram .. } 10/12th F. F. Regiment Sialkot.
11. Lt.-Col. R. R. Sujansingh (..) Now under Training with the
12. No. 1319 Sepoy, Tansukh Ram } 2/15th Punjab Regiment Now-
13. " 1458 " Chatra Ram. } shera.
14. " 1507 " Bulidansingh } Attached to the 5/12th F. F.
15. " 1526 " Ajitsingh.. } Regiment, Razmak.
16. Lieut. Dhonkalsingh—Preliminary Musketry Training with the 4/10th Baluch Regiment, Karachi.

Regular Courses:—

1. No. 300 Hav. Bhoora Ram—5th N. C. Os. (Infantry) course at the Small Arms School, Pachmarhi (1935-36).
2. Jemadar Ram Karan Ram .. } 1st N. C. Os. (Infantry) course
3. No. 711 Saman Singh .. } at the Small Arms School
4. 660 Naik Lal Singh .. } Pachmarhi 1936-37.
5. No. 387 Naik Pema Ram .. } 3rd I. Os & N. C. Os (Infantry)
6. No. 697 L/Naik Asu Singh—2nd I. Os and N. C. Os (Infantry) course 1935-36 at the Small
7. No. 762 Naik Partap Singh—1st Qualifying course (1936-37) Arms School Ahmednagar.
8. 2nd/Lt. Dhonkal Singh—State Officer Field Works course (All Arms) 1936, Malerkotla.
9. 195 Armourer Hav. Chhog Singh—Armourers' Refresher course, Ishapore.
10. No. 1221 Hav. Nenu Ram—Anti-Gas Course with the 2/9th Jat Regiment, Hyderabad.
11. Subedar Nagsingh—Army Veterinary School, Poona.
12. Lieut. Jawahirsingh—Short Tactical course for Squadron Leaders 1936, Jaipur.

Retirements.

27. The following Jat Officers retired during the year:—

1. Captain Moti Ram.
2. Lieut. Hukma Ram.
3. Lt. Jawana Ram.
4. Subedar Sheodana Ram.
5. „ Moola Ram.
6. „ Teja Ram.
7. Jamadar Deva Ram.
8. „ Narana Ram.

Promotion & Appointments.

28. The following promotions and appointments were sanctioned during the year:—

1. Lieut. Lajpat Rai promoted Captain.
2. Subedar Birma Ram late of 4/6th Rajputana Rifles was appointed Captain in Jat Company.
3. Lieut. Dhonkal Singh promoted Captain.
4. Subedar Bhagwana Ram promoted Lieutenant.
5. Jemadar Ramu Ram promoted Lieutenant.
6. 2nd/Lt. Dhonkal Singh promoted Lieutenant.
7. State Officer Cadet Gulab Singh promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
8. State Officer Cadet Umed Ram promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
9. Khichi Deep Singh was appointed State Officer Cadet.
10. Jemadar Chotha Ram promoted Subedar.
11. „ Panna Ram „ „
12. „ Sultan Singh „ „
13. „ Kishore Singh „ „
14. Hav. Jiwan Ram „ „
15. „ Hardina Ram „ „

16. " Chand Singh promoted Jemadar Head Clerk.
17. " Premsingh promoted Jemadar.
18. " Kumba Ram " "
19. " Assa Ram " "
20. " Ramkaran Ram,, " "
21. " Deda Ram " "

29. (1) The Battalion moved to village Barli by Companies for Company General.
Camp Training between 28th October and 24th November 1935. The Battalion
moved to Chopasni for Battalion Training from 7th December 1935.

(2) Battalion teams competed for and won the following events during the
year under report:—

Team Events.

- (a) The unit teams won the following trophies at the 7th Rajputana
States Forces Annual Military Tournament held at Ajmer :—
(i) Basket Ball Challenge Cup.
(ii) Tug of War " "
- (b) The unit team fired for the Military Adviser's cup (Shooting team
match) open to all the units of Indian States Forces and stood
second in order of merit.
- (c) The "A" Team of this unit competed in the Marwar Football
League and secured 3rd place in "A" Division of the Tournament.

Individual Events:—

- (d) No. 760 Lance Naik Deep Singh—Stood 2nd in the Shooting
Competition for "Indian States Forces Championships" and was
awarded the A. R. A. (India) Silver Jewel by the Army Rifle
Association at Meerut and a sum of Rs. 100 was awarded to him
by the Jodhpur Government.
- (e) Lieut. Bahadur Singh, Adjutant, stood 2nd in the Shooting
Competition for "Indian States Forces Class VII" and was
awarded a bronze medal by the Army Rifle Association at
Meerut and a sum of Rs. 75 was awarded to him by the
Jodhpur Government.
- (f) No. 760 Lance Naik Deep Singh stood 2nd in the Shooting
Competition for the "Indian States Forces Class VIII" and
was awarded a large bronze medal by the Army Rifle Association
and a sum of Rs 75 was also awarded to him by the Jodhpur
Government.

30. The following works were completed by the Public Works Department Constructions.
during the year:—

1. New Quarter Guard and Bell of Arms.
2. Saddle room in the Regimental Transport.
3. Physical Training and Musketry stores.

III. Military Station Hospital, Jodhpur.

31. Lt.-Col. Rai Sahib S. N. Parnaik commanded the Hospital and was Command.
in medical charge of the troops during the year.

Health of the troops.

32. The general health of the troops remained good. Sanitary inspection of the line was carried out frequently. Anti-typhoid inoculation of the troops was carried out during the year.

(a) A monthly medical inspection of the troops was regularly carried out.

(b) The number of admissions to the Hospital was 628 against 617 for the previous year. Of these, 610 were cured and 18 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

(c) The average daily outdoor attendance was 25 against 21 of the last year.

Cost.

The cost of maintenance of the Hospital was Rs. 23,106 against Rs. 23,348 for the year 1934-35.

IV. Military State Band.**Command**

33. Captain W. H. Ryman was in charge of the Military State Band throughout the year. The grade of Captain Ryman, Band Master was revised by the Council and raised to 600-20-800 with effect from 1st October 1934.

Strength.

34. The strength of the Band was 40, as against 41 besides the Band Clerk, 2 Band boys and 5 followers.

Cost.

35. The cost amounted to Rs. 34,940 including the expenditure of the Dance Band against Rs. 37,431 for the last year.

V. Killajat.**Administration.**

36. The Department remained in charge of Kunwar Ratan Singh throughout the year. Most of the work which was hitherto performed by the Killedar was transferred to the Commandant, Fort Guard.

Cost

37. The cost of the Killedar's establishment was Rs. 6,028 as against Rs. 5,917 in the preceding year.

VI. Fort Guard.**Organisation.**

38. The Fort Guard was raised in October 1935 in order to relieve the Sardar Infantry of their garrison duties at the Jodhpur Fort. This unit consists of a modified Infantry Company H. Q. O. and 2 platoons, composed entirely of personnel who are eligible for pensions in the Sardar Risala and the Sardar Infantry. It is quartered in the Jodhpur Fort and is armed with muskets. Service in this unit will be for five years only, the clerical and other technical personnel being exceptions, and it will not count towards an increase in the pension already earned.

Command.

39. Captain (Honorary Major) Umed Singh retired officer of the Sardar Risala was appointed Commandant of this unit with effect from 9th November 1935 with the rank of Major.

Strength.

40. The authorized strength of the unit is 94 officers and other ranks with 11 followers.

Expenditure.

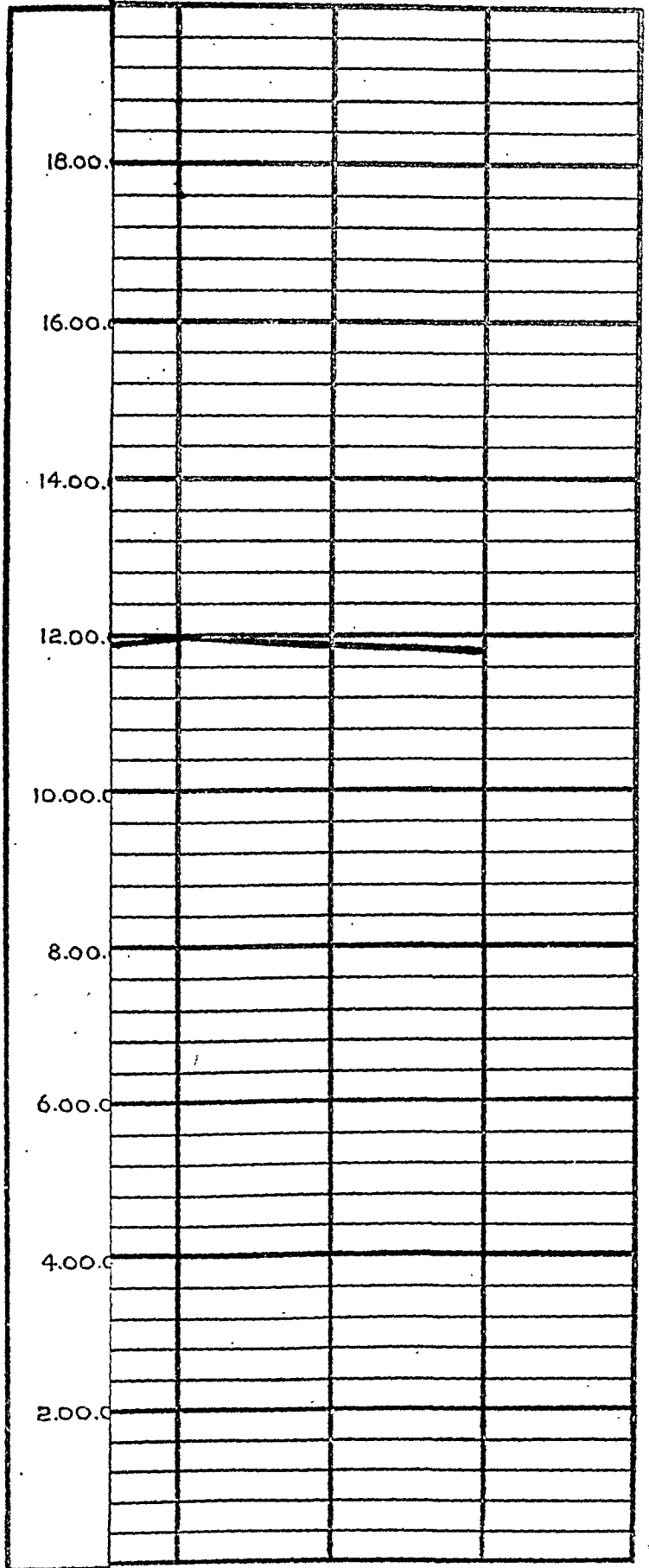
41. The expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 13,430.

General.

42. Duties regarding the firing of salute guns, hitherto carried out by the Sardar Infantry, are now entrusted to the Fort Guard, which is also made responsible for the upkeep of the gunpowder and other old weapons and arms lying at the Fort.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to remove certain restrictions in the matter of dress that had previously been imposed on persons visiting the Jodhpur Fort.

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1933-34.

1934-35.

1935-36.

1936-37.

Health of the troops.

Cost.

Command

Strength.

Cost.

Administration.

Cost

Organisation.

Command.

Strength.

Expenditure.

General,

List of Appendices.

- A.—Speeches delivered by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the occasion of the opening Ceremony of the Willingdon Gardens, Jodhpur.
- B.—Statement showing Budget and Actuals during 1935-36.
- C.—Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur State during 1935-36.
- D.—Statement showing Rainfall in the Jodhpur State during 1935-36.
- E.—Statement showing rates of Food Grains during 1935-36
- F.—Statement of Roads in the Jodhpur State during 1935-36.
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APPENDIX A.

Speeches delivered by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur & His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the occasion of the opening Ceremony of the Willingdon Gardens, Jodhpur.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

It had for long been my ambition to provide for my people in Jodhpur some form of public park where they could congregate for exercise and recreation in fresh air and congenial surroundings. But, it was only in November, 1933, on the memorable occasion of Your Excellency's last visit to Jodhpur as my most distinguished guest that I conceived the idea of commemorating Your Excellency's visit by associating your illustrious name with this project. Your Excellency graciously acceded to my request and the "Willingdon Gardens" are now sufficiently advanced to permit them to receive the crowning dignity of being opened by Your Excellency.

The Gardens and Stadium have been completed in a period of a little over 2 years at a cost of Rs. 5½ lakhs and a good deal of slum clearance has been included in the construction. We now see before us the Stadium, Library, Museum and Gardens, which are to form a recreation ground for the people of the Jodhpur City. It is true that the scheme is not yet as complete as we hope it will later become, but I and my people were most anxious that the opening ceremony should be performed by Your Excellency before you left India and we beg therefore that you will excuse imperfections.

With the Museum and the Public Library housed in a fine building in the centre of the garden, towards the cost of which Seth Magniram Ram Kunwar has made a handsome contribution, the "Willingdon Gardens" will in future afford recreation for both mind and body and the combination will, I am convinced, be of great and lasting benefit to town-dwellers, whether they be in search of play, or of quiet study, or of friendly association in pleasant surroundings. Let me hope also that this recreation ground will play a part in removing frictions caused by communal dissensions, and in providing a place where a better understanding between the different classes of my people may germinate and grow. I should like, before I leave the subject of the scheme itself, to record my appreciation of the effort made by my Public Works Minister, Mr. Edgar, and the staff of the Public Works Department in this connection. Under Mr. Edgar's capable and enthusiastic direction, with Mr. Goldstraw's invaluable assistance and with Mr. Mustoe's expert advice, the staff have done very well to bring the scheme so near to completion in the comparatively short time available; and it must be remembered that in addition to difficulties inherent in this project, the Public Works Department have a heavy building programme all over Marwar to compete with.

Your Excellency, I need not detain you any longer by expatiating upon the good that will accrue to the town from the "Willingdon Gardens." My pride today lies in the fact that the project is named after one who has been a sportsman all his life, great statesman, a benefactor of the people of India and a staunch friend of her princely order, and lastly, if I may introduce a personal note, one who has been a true guide, philosopher and friend to me and mine. It now only remains for me to express the deep sense of obligation which I and my people feel towards Your Excellency for the honour you have so graciously done us by taking the trouble to come all this way to Jodhpur in the midst of your many pre-occupations and numerous engagements. We are proud and happy, Sir, to welcome you among us; our pleasure is clouded by only two regrets, firstly, because Her Excellency Lady Willingdon has found it impossible to accompany you on this happy occasion; and secondly, we are troubled by the melancholy reflection that this must, in the nature of things, be your last visit to us as Viceroy of India. The "Willingdon Gardens" will become a household word to future generations of dwellers in the Jodhpur city and it is certain that the name "Willingdon" will for many generations to come, be treasured in grateful memory by the peoples of India; and nowhere in India will this more surely be the case than in Jodhpur.

I now request Your Excellency to declare the "Willingdon Gardens" open.

His Excellency delivered a short speech in reply as follows:-

YOUR HIGHNESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—

I need hardly say what a pleasure it is to me to have been able to come to Jodhpur today and I am indeed grateful for having the pleasant privilege of opening the Willingdon Gardens. But my pleasure is somewhat tinged with regret, for I am also here to bid farewell to a Ruling Prince whom I think I can truly say I have known ever since his boyhood who has entirely fulfilled the great hopes we had of him when he first was called on to undertake his great responsibilities 13 years ago, and who has always shown me the greatest friendship and kindness during the years I have lived in India.

Let me add that I was determined, if possible, to come over today in order that I might show my appreciation to Your Highness in your own capital and before your own subjects, before I lay down the reins of my office as Viceroy in a very few weeks from now.

Although Your Highness informs me that the complete project is not yet finished, I am sure all present will join me in paying tribute to the beauty of the buildings and gardens which now surround us and which evoke the most genuine admiration not only for their symmetry and order, but also for their unique setting. Nothing grander could be conceived than this background of towering walls and ramparts. To all who in the future will walk in these pleasant gardens on an evening or play games in the Stadium, the sight of these old battlements looking out over the wide horizons of Marwar will be an ever-present reminder that the centuries of Rajput battle and strife are stored up in those stones and that the young Rathor Prince who is now their guardian, embodies all that is best of ancient chivalry and modern ideas.

To Your Highness is due the original idea of creating these gardens and buildings and now that we see the translation of those first thoughts into concrete shape, we must acknowledge the great and permanent boon that Your Highness has bestowed on the townpeople of Jodhpur. These Gardens will offer recreation, as Your Highness so truly remarks, both for the minds and bodies of generations of Jodhpur townsfolk; they will be a haunt of beauty and peace where the toiling workers may come in the evenings and obtain rest and renewed strength for the morrow.

I should like to add my tribute of praise to that already expressed by Your Highness when you referred to the services rendered by Mr. Edgar, Mr. Goldstraw and Mr. Mustoe, and the Public Works Department Staff in the completion of this work.

I need hardly say, how sorry Lady Willingdon is that she could not be with me today to see these gardens which will bear our name, but Your Highness can readily understand how great is the pressure of our engagements at present and how difficult we find it to meet all the demands that are made on our time.

It does, however, afford me the most genuine pleasure to find myself in Jodhpur today and I am proud and grateful to Your Highness for having decided to name these beautiful gardens after me and for asking me to open them today. Before declaring them open, however, I would like to take this last opportunity of bidding Your Highness, on behalf of my wife and myself, a most genuine and affectionate farewell and give our assurance that though we are shortly about to leave India, we shall carry away cherished memories of our friendship with Your Highness and Your Highness' family and we earnestly hope that many opportunities will still occur in the future to keep alive a friendship that we value so deeply.

I now have great pleasure in declaring the Willingdon Gardens open.

APPENDIX. B.

Statement showing Budget and Actuals during 1935-36.

Revenue and Service Heads

No.	R E C E I P T S .			E X P E N D I T U R E .			Remarks.
	Heads.	Budget 1935-36.	Actuals 1935-36.	Heads.	Budget 1935-36.	Actuals 1935-36.	
I	Land Revenue ..	17,15,000	17,42,310	1. Land Revenue ..	2,30,750	2,11,656	
II	Excise and Salt ..	17,21,000	17,55,217	2. Excise and Salt ..	1,31,590	1,12,868	
III	Customs ..	23,80,000	26,97,155	3. Customs ..	3,06,000	2,86,748	
IV	Stamps and Registration ..	3,47,000	3,50,039	4. Stamps and Registration ..	38,080	31,160	
V	Tribute ..	8,53,000	9,03,287	5. Tribute ..	51,000	42,515	
VI	Stationery and Printing ..	72,070	95,278	6. Stationery and Printing ..	69,850	63,999	
VII	Mines and Industries ..	1,55,000	1,93,091	7. Mines and Industries ..	47,100	38,057	
VIII	Forest and Arboriculture ..	1,22,000	1,20,797	8. Forest and Arboriculture ..	98,500	80,223	
IX	Agriculture ..	5,070	2,762	9. Agriculture ..	33,450	28,322	
X	Animal Husbandry ..	1,00,930	1,16,834	10. Animal Husbandry ..	1,13,130	1,04,300	
XI	Prisons ..	35,000	33,536	11. Prisons ..	1,13,000	98,141	
XII	Law and Justice ..	56,000	57,822	12. Law and Justice ..	2,21,970	2,00,063	
XIII	Medical ..	19,000	18,759	13. Medical ..	6,11,820	5,79,770	
XIV	Police ..	30,000	40,085	14. Police ..	9,40,900	8,90,201	
XV	Education ..	18,000	23,268	15. Education ..	8,00,020	7,51,952	
XVI	Military ..	17,000	16,746	16. Military ..	12,58,480	11,68,666	
XVII	Electrical Department ..	5,46,000	6,39,353	17. Electrical Department ..	4,96,600	4,73,856	
XVIII	Public Works Department ..	4,22,000	5,01,855	18. Public Works Department ..	15,05,170	14,30,793	
XIX	Flakumats ..	3,73,000	3,80,933	19. Flakumats ..	3,14,770	2,70,904	
XX	Minor Departments ..	1,28,000	1,10,015	20. Minor Departments ..	8,03,880	7,33,609	
XXI	Interest, Exchange and Discount ..	15,05,000	14,70,131	21. Interest, Exchange and Discount ..	3,90,000	3,44,063	
XXII	Treaties ..	10,25,000	10,31,690	22. Treaties ..	1,03,000	2,23,000	
XXIII	Railway (Net Earnings) ..	35,77,000	33,85,171	23. General Administration ..	7,10,510	6,54,836	
XXIV	Miscellaneous ..	1,39,000	16,02,035	24. Civil List ..	13,35,000	13,48,233	
				25. Pension, Compensation and Allowances ..	8,05,990	8,19,959	
				26. Miscellaneous ..	11,04,340	8,38,917	
	Total ..	1,51,61,000	1,73,90,259	Total ..	1,26,69,900	1,18,53,624	
	Balance Deficit ..	..	..	Balance Surplus ..	27,91,100	55,36,636	
	Total ..	1,51,61,000	1,73,90,259	Total ..	1,54,61,000	1,73,90,260	

APPENDIX B—(Contd).

Debt Heads Budget.

Heads.	RECEIPTS FOR 1935-36.		EXPENDITURE FOR 1935-36.	
	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.
(a) Deposits ..	36,50,000	35,91,865	27,01,080	26,39,102
(b) Advances ..	3,05,000	5,29,140	2,65,000	7,48,515
(c) Remittances ..	2,16,44,000	2,37,93,876	2,16,44,000	2,39,89,728
(d) Loans ..	1,51,000	1,92,191	1,55,000	1,14,340
(e) Suspense ..	31,41,000	36,04,431	33,76,000	38,12,655
Total ..	2,88,91,000	3,17,11,503	2,81,41,080	3,13,04,340

Investments.

Heads.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Budget 1935-36 .	Actuals 1935-36 .	Budget 1935-36 .	Actuals 1935-36 .
Investments ..	—	7,66,359	12,00,000	39,86,435
Investments made ..	12,00,000	32,20,076	—	—
Total ..	12,00,000	39,86,435	12,00,000	39,86,435

APPENDIX B—(Contd).

Capital Budget.

Expenditure.				Budget 1935-36.	Actuals 1935-36.
1. Railways				7,24,000	3,25,397
2. ELECTRICAL—					
1. Electric Section				1,52,830	1,16,375
2. Mechanical Section				2,200	1,443
3. Telephone Section				31,220	27,576
4. Conservancy Section				8,250	6,036
	Total ..			1,94,500	1,51,430
3. GARAGE—					
1. Purchase of cars				1,45,800	1,45,177
2. Construction of Cars				14,200	6,802
	Total ..			1,60,000	1,51,979
4. P. W. D—					
1. Buildings				20,72,550	21,00,155
2. Communications				1,62,650	1,57,157
3. Irrigation				17,300	12,930
4. Water Supply				2,70,000	2,68,450
5. Drainage				2,04,600	2,04,256
6. Miscellaneous Works				4,16,410	3,92,190
7. Water Works Section				2,11,150	1,76,162
8. Development				49,000	45,761
9. Public Health Works				2,500	2,380
	Total ..			34,06,260	33,52,441
5. Stationery & Printing				8,000	7,158
6. State Hotel—					
Equipment				5,200	3,395
Furniture				5,000	3,262
	Total ..			10,200	6,657
	TOTAL ..			45,02,960	40,02,362

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur Government on 30th September, 1936.

No.	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules.	Year in which passed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	The Marwar Registration Act.. ..	1889	Amended in 1902 & 1907.
2	Settlement of Criminal Tribes Rules ..	1889	
3	Adoption Rules for Rajputs	1895-96	
4	Game Rules	1905	
5	Tracking Rules.. ..	1906	
6	The Marwar Agricultural Bank Act ..	1906	
7	The Marwar Invention Act	1906	Amended on 28th Oct. 1922.
8	Mahntana and Suits Valuation Rules ..	1907	
9	The Sedition Act.. ..	1909	
10	The Jodhpur Hackney Carriage Regulations..	1911	
11	The Marwar Criminal Tribes Act ..	1911	Amended in 1915.
12	The Marwar Penal Code	1913	Amended in 1931.
13	The Marwar Civil Procedure Code ..	1913	18th April 1913.
14	The Marwar Criminal Procedure Code ..	1913	Amended on 7th July. 1934.
15	The Marwar Legal Practitioner's Act ..	1913	
16	The Marwar Process Fees Act	1913	
17	The Marwar Court Fees Act	1913	
18	The Marwar Factories Act	1913	
19	The Marwar Mines Act	1914	12th November, 1914.
20	Act for the Better Protection of Male Minors	1914	28th February, 1914.
21	Labour, Transport and Supplies Regulations.	1914	
22	The Marwar Begar Act	1914	
23	The Marwar Jagirdar's Judicial Powers Act	1915	
24	The Marwar Police Act	1915	
25	The Marwar Jail Manual	1915	
26	The Marwar Stamp Act, 1914	1915	

APPENDIX C.—(contd.)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur Government on 30th September, 1936.

No.	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules.	Year in which passed.	Remarks.
1	3	3	4
27	The Marwar Insolvency Rules ..	1915	
28	The Marwar Bhoglawar Rules ..	1915	
29	The Marwar Cattle Trespass Act ..	1915	
30	Rules regulating Camel and Cart traffic in streets	1916	
31	The Marwar Gambling Act, 1918-19 ..	1919	12th December, 1919.
32	Rules for the guidance of Mill-owners in Marwar	1920	9th October, 1920.
33	The Marwar Patents and Designs Act ..	1921	1st October, 1921.
34	The Marwar Shooting Rules ..	1921	
35	Rules for establishing Licensing and Controlling places of Public Amusements such as Cinema, etc.	1921	6th May, 1921.
36	Rules for management of Villages or Thikanas brought under the direct management of Hawala	1921	15th July, 1921.
37	Rules for the grant of Licenses for the manufacture and sale of Aerated Waters in factories in Jodhpur	1920	
38	Rules for the manufacture and sale of Aerated Water in factories situated in Mofussil or Marwar	1921	18th July, 1921.
39	Rules for Lunatic Asylum ..	1921	
40	Rules for the Appointment of Hawaldars ..	1921	
41	The Marwar Epidar Rules (revised) ..	1921	
42	Rules for the grant of licenses to Prospect for Minerals and Mining Leases in Marwar.	1921	26th August, 1921.
43	Rules for the appointment of Hereditary Kanoongos in Hakumats	1921	1st July, 1921.
44	Rules for the payment of Pensions in Marwar.	1921	7th October, 1921.
45	Provisional rules in connection with the Resettlement of Khalsa villages ..	1922	
46	Provisional rules relating to Rent-free grants.	1923	28th April, 1923.

APPENDIX C.—(contd.)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur Government on 30th September, 1936.

No.	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules.	Year in which passed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
47	Makrana Marble Quarries rules and special rules for the Kumari hills and other unsurveyed hills	1922	
48	Rules governing existing rights in and granting of future permits for Sand Stone quarries in the neighbourhood	1922	
49	The Marwar Jagirdar's Encumbered Estates Act	1922	1st January, 1922.
50	The Marwar Patta Ordinance	1922	1st January, 1922, (amended in 1925).
51	The Marwar Escheat of Property Ordinance.	1922	1st January, 1922
52	The Excise, Opium, and Drugs Law ..	1922	1st October, 1922
53	The rules regarding Intoxicating Drugs other than Hemp drugs	1922	
54	Rules regarding Hemp drugs and its Derivatives	1922	
55	Law of Preemption	1922	16th May 1922.
56	Rules regarding Appeals & Uzardaries to Shree Darbar	1922	25th August 1922.
57	The Marwar Press Act.	1923	November 1st, 1923.
58	The Court of Wards Act	1923	1st January 1923.
59	Rules under the Court of Wards Act ..	1923	
60	The Marwar Companies Ordinance ..	1923	13th January, 1922
61	The Marwar Co-operative Societies Act ..	1922	13th October, 1922.
62	The Marwar Public Demands Recovery Ordinance	1922	27th November 1923 (amended in 1927).
63	Rules regarding control of the Import and sale of Sulphur, Arms & Ammunitions in Marwar State and of the sale and transfer of the Breech-loading Rifles or Revolvers and their Ammunitions.	1923	October 1, 1923
64	The Rules regarding Quarries round about Jodhpur	1923	
65	Bapi rules	1923	October 13, 1923.
66	Rules regarding the grant of Taccavi ..	1923	24th April. 1923.

APPENDIX C.— (Contd.)

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur Government on 30th September, 1936.

No.	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules.	Year in which passed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
67	Rules governing the Manufacture and sale of country and foreign liquor	1923	17th April, 1923.
68	Rules regarding the duties, pay and appointment of Assistant Superintendents, Darogas, Amins and Hawaldars	1923	September 25, 1923.
69	Rules for Bursaries & Scholarships ..	1923	1st October 1924.
70	Rules for Slaughter House	1923	20th October 1923.
71	Rules for the establishment of Revenue Courts,	1924	30th August 1924.
72	Rules for inquiries into the Behaviour of Public Servants	1924	May 7, 1924. July 5, 1924.
73	The Marwar Land Acquisition Act for Public purposes, passed by State Council 22nd December 1923	1924	February 16, 1924. January 24, 1925.
74	Rules for the use of Motor Vehicles ..	1924	April 22, 1924. Amended in 1928.
75	The Amended Bursaris Rules & Notification.	1924	May 2, 1924.
76	Malba Funds Rules & Sawai	1925	August 15, 1925.
77	Partition Rules	1925	September 12, 1925.
78	Rules of the administration for the Sambhar Shamlat Area	1925	June 10, 1925.
79	Rules for the Control & Regulation of Hackney Carriages in the City and outside Jodhpur City	1925	February 22, 1925.
80	The Marwar Irrigation Act, 1925 ..	1925	January 1, 1926.
81	The Rules under the Marwar Irrigation Act, 1925	1926	January 1, 1926.
82	Rules regarding the marking of Cotton bales pressed in the Pressing Factories of Marwar	1926	February 20, 1926.
83	Rules for the Co-operative Societies Act, 1923		July 31, 1926.
84	Amended rules for regulating the use of Motor Vehicles in Marwar	1926	September 25, 1926.
85	Rules for opening of Private Schools in Marwar	1926	October 16, 1926.

APPENDIX C.—(contd.)

Statement showing the Enactments and Important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur Government on 30th September, 1936.

No.	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules.	Year in which passed	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
86	The Marwar Service Regulations ..	1926	January 1, 1926.
87	The Marwar Explosive Act	1926	29th January, 1926.
88	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance.	1927	July 1, 1927.
89	Amended rules for Sumer Public Library ..	1927	September 3, 1927.
90	The Marwar Limitation Act	1927	1st December 1927.
91	The Marwar Vaccination Act ..	1928	January 1, 1928. Amended in 1933.
92	Rules under the Marwar Motor Vehicles Act 1928	1928	December 29, 1928.
93	Rules under the Marwar Vaccination Act, 1928	1928	December 24, 1928.
94	Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 made applicable in Marwar <i>Mutatis Mutandis</i> ..	1928	2nd October, 1928.
95	Rules to regulate and control the working of Steam Boilers & Prime Movers in Marwar	1929	1st January, 1929.
96	The Marwar Freedom of Religion Act	1929	1st December, 1929.
97	Rules regarding Encroachment of Khalsa land on public roads	1929	19th January, 1929.
98	Rules regarding Sojat Red-sand stone quarries	1929	17th August, 1929.
99	Rules for Public Motor Service ..	1929	7th September 1929.
100	The Marwar Ancient Monuments Preservation Ordinance	1930	31st May, 1930.
101	The Marwar Contract Act	1930	30th March, 1930.
102	The Marwar Evidence Act	1930	22nd March, 1930.
103	The Marwar Specific Relief Act ..	1930	22nd February, 1930.
104	The Marwar Juvenile Smoking Act	1930	25th January, 1930.
105	Rules for the control of Traffic of Animals and Carts carrying building materials and fuel in Jodhpur City	1930	7th June 1930.
106	Rules regarding Development Department..	1930	22nd April, 1930 3rd May, 1930. 10th May, 1930.

APPENDIX C.—(contd).

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur Government on 30th September, 1936.

No.	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules-	Year in which passed	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
107	Rules regarding deduction of State dues from the salaries of State Officials	1930	22nd November, 1930.
108	Rules for the Assessment of Rent in Pargana Sheo	1930	11th October, 1930. 14th October, 1930.
109	The Marwar Banker's Books Evidence Act..	1931	1st July, 1931. 13th June, 1931.
110	Rules regarding leases of Motor Cars and Taxis for hire	1931	16th July, 1931.
111	Grant-in-aid Rules	1931	
112	Rules for the expulsion of boys who consummate marriages, from State and State-aided Schools	1929	2nd February, 1929.
113	Rules for the Defence of Impecunious accused in Murder cases	1930	
114	Rules regarding Diet & T. A. expenses of Witnesses in Criminal cases	1929	6th April, 1929.
115	The Marwar Whipping Act	1932	
116	The Marwar Prisons Act, 1932	1932	1st January, 1932.
117	The Marwar Majority Act	1932	1st February, 1932.
118	The Marwar Christian Marriage Act	1932	1st March, 1932.
119	Rules regarding Public Entertainments in Marwar	1932	15th July, 1932.
120	Rules for places of public Amusements in Jodhpur Municipalities	1932	16th July, 1932.
121	Rules relating to Broad-cast receiver	1932	15th July, 1932.
122	Rules for Cottage Wards	1933	8th July, 1933.
123	Rules for floating of Lotteries in Marwar	1933	15th July, 1933.
124	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	1933	22nd July, 1933.
125	The Marwar Legal Practitioners' Act	1933	
126	Rules for the training of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons	1933	5th August 1933
127	Hal and Bhawali Rules	1933	October, 1933.
128	Rules prohibiting the import of Vegetable Ghee into the Jodhpur Government territory except the Sambhar Shamlat area	1934	3rd March, 1934.

APPENDIX C.—(contd).

Statement showing the Enactments and important Regulations in force in the Jodhpur Government on 30th September 1936.

No.	Name of the Act, Ordinance or Rules.	Year in which passed.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
129	Rules regarding Auctions in public places ..	1934	7th April, 1934.
130	Provident Insurance Societies Act ..	1934	23rd June, 1934.
131	Jodhpur Life Assurance Companies Act of 1934	1934	1st September, 1934.
132	The Marwar Registration Act.. ..	1934	
133	The Marwar Forest Act, 1934.. ..	1934	
134	The Lawazma Rules	1935	
135	The rules under the Legal Practitioners' Act	1935	
136	The rules regarding the control of Breech-loading Revolvers, pistols and their ammunition in the Jodhpur State	1935	
137	The Carriage by Air Act	1935	12th October, 1935.
138	Marwar Small Causes Court Act ..	1936	28th March, 1936.
139	Marwar Public Parks Act	1936	9th May, 1936.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing Rainfall in the Jodhpur State during the year 1935-36.

Serial No.	Parganas	October 1935		November 1935		December 1935		January 1936		February 1936		March 1936		April 1936		May 1936		June 1936		July 1936		August 1936		September 1936		Total.		Total of the last year.		Remarks.
		Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	Inch.	cts.	
1	Barmer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bali	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bilara..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Desuri..	1	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Didwana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Jetaren	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Jalore..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Jaswantpura..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Jodhpur	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Merta..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Nagour	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Pachpadra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Phalodi	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Pali ..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Parbatsar	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Sambhar	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Sanchoore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sheo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Shergarh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Siwana	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Sojat ..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX E.

(139)

Statement showing the Grain rates for the Year 1935-36.

Name of month.	Wheat.		Barley.		Jawar.		Gram.		Bajra.		Moth.		Moong.		Maize.		Remarks.
	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ch.	Srs.	ph.	Srs.	ch.	
October 1935	9	13	16	..	15	15	13	11	14	4	17	14	12	10	11	7	
November 1935	9	8	15	15	16	2	13	1	12	7	17	7	11	11	11	12	
December 1935	9	10	17	..	16	15	13	2	12	15	16	7	11	2	13	14	
January 1936	9	7	17	13	15	9	13	3	13	10	15	15	10	7	14	12	
February 1936	10	..	18	..	16	8	13	8	14	13	17	3	11	13	14	..	
March 1936	10	6	17	5	16	13	15	10	14	13	18	2	11	15	15	4	
April 1936	10	9	19	..	18	3	15	1	15	15	18	9	11	8	15	5	
May 1936	10	13	20	12	17	..	14	13	16	4	18	1	10	9	15	12	
June 1936	10	1	17	4	14	7	14	..	14	11	15	11	9	10	17	5	
July 1936	10	5	16	12	14	7	13	14	15	13	15	14	9	13	16	8	
August 1936	9	10	15	8	15	5	12	3	13	14	14	3	8	10	16	8	
September 1936	9	10	15	4	15	9	12	2	12	14	15	..	8	11	16	..	
Average	10	..	17	3	16	1	13	11	14	6	16	11	10	11	14	14	

APPENDIX F.

Statement of Roads in Jodhpur Government as on 30th September, 1936.

1. METALLED ROADS.

In existence at the commencement of the year.

					Miles.
1. Jodhpur to Pali	..	..	..	..	45.00
2. Bar to Erinpura..	..	..	..	..	114.50
3. Bar to Nimbaj (State portion)		..	..	..	1.12
4. Sojat Road to Sojat town	..	..	..	..	7.00
5. Sanderao-Falna-Bali	..	..	..	..	11.63
6. Narainpura to Kuchaman	..	..	..	..	7.00
7. Didwana Station to Didwana Town	..	..	..	..	.25
8. Nagour Station to Nagour Town	..	..	..	..	.15
9. Merta City Station to Merta Town	..	..	..	..	.31
10. Jodhpur Environs	..	..	..	..	93.99
11. Jalore Station to Jalore Town	..	..	..	..	1.13
12. Jaswantgarh Station to Jaswantgarh Town			..	..	1.11
13. Bhinmal Station to Bhinmal Town	..	..	..	..	1.00
14. Makrana-Gunaoti Road	..	..	..	..	1.34

Constructed during the year.

15. Jodhpur City Environs (Sardarpura, Chuna-ki-Bhatti, Ratanada Area and Ganeshji's Temple Ratanada.)	..	..	..	..	.91
16. Pali City Road from Irrigation office to Suraj Pol near Jodhpur-Pali Road Crossing	..	..	..	..	.39
17. Barmer-Jaisalmer Road near Railway Station Barmer	..	..	..	..	.46
			Total	..	287.29

2. PAVED ROADS.

In existence at the commencement of the year	..	..	..	..	18.36
Constructed during the year	..	..	..	..	2.50
			Total	..	20.86

3. SURFACE-PAINTED ROADS IN JODHPUR.

In existence at the commencement of the year	..	..	..	..	18.27
Done during the year	..	..	..	..	8.87
			Total	..	27.14



APPENDIX "F."—(concl'd.)

4. DRESSED UP MOTORABLE TRACKS.

In existence at the close of the year.

1. Sanderao-Dujana-Balana-Takhatgarh-Umedpur-Agwari-Gura-Ahor-Gordan-Leta-Jalore	42
2. Sumerpur-Bankli-Takhatgarh	13
3. Umedpura-Pachanwa-Harji-Bhetala-Siana-Mandoli-Ramseen-Chandur-Fedui-Paoti-Golana-Jaswantpura	60
4. Jaswantpura-Darra-Bhinmal	22
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Total, 941



VOL. XLVIII.



THE
REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION

OF THE
JODHPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1935-36.



JODHPUR:
PRINTED AT THE JODHPUR GOVERNMENT PRESS
1938



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JODHPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1935-36

CHAPTER I.

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputana in respect of area, which is 36,021 square miles or more than one-fourth of that of the entire Province. Its greatest length from the north-east to south-west is about 320 miles and the greatest breadth 170 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bikaner, on the north-west by Jaisalmer, on the west by Sind, on the south-west by Palanpur, on the south by Sirohi, on the south-east by Udeypur, (Mewar), on the east by Ajmer-Merwara and Kishengarh and on the north-east by Jaipur. The population increased by 15.4 per cent between 1921 and 1931, viz. from 18,41,642 to 21,25,982, of whom 86 per cent are Hindus, 8 per cent Mahomedans, and 5 per cent Jains.

Area, Boundaries & Population.

2. The country is sterile, sandy and inhospitable towards the north and west, but improves gradually from a mere desert in the far west and north to comparatively fertile and hospitable lands in the north-east, east and south-east in the neighbourhood of the Aravalli Hills. Rivers play a very subordinate part in moulding the surface features of the country. The only important river is the Luni which has several tributaries, the chief being the Lilri, the Raipur Lilri, the Guhiya, the Bandi, the Sukri and the Jawai on the left bank, and the Jojri on the right, but none of them is perennial. The supply of sub-soil water is very limited, often 200 to 300 feet below the surface, and is generally brackish. As the Runn of Cutch is approached, the wells become more and more saltish, the country flatter, and bushes stunted and few. As the soil to the north and north-west is rich in salts, it affords vast pastures for grazing and breeding cattle. The horses of Mallani, camels of Sheo, and cattle of Sanchoe and Nagour are famous for their size and strength.

Physical.

3. The rainfall is scanty and capricious, varying from an average of 9 inches to 24 inches. The average rainfall of Jodhpur City itself is 14 inches per annum. The State has, therefore, resorted to building Bundhs and tanks wherever possible which supply water in lean years. The climate is dry and healthy. The natural lakes are all saline, the principal ones being at Sambhar, Didwana and Pachpadra; smaller depressions of the same kind exist at Kuchaman, Phalo, Pokaran and other places. At Sambhar, Didwana and Pachpadra, salt is manufactured and all of them have been leased out to the British Government.

History.

4. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. The Rathors are a branch of the great solar race. They were originally known as Rastra or Rashtrik. Rashtra was subsequently, by general use, crystallised into Rathor. The earliest mention of them is found in the edicts of Asoka as rulers of the Deccan. There follows a gap in history till the seventh century A.D., the period of the earliest-known King Abhimannyu, and from this date their record is much clearer. During a period of some three centuries previous to 973 A. D. the Rashtrakutas provided nineteen kings in the Deccan, the last of whom was Karakraja in Samvat 1029 or 972 A. D. When the Deccan Kingdom was broken up, they established themselves in Central India and made Kanauj their capital. The last ruler of this kingdom was Jaya Chandra whose descendants migrated to Western Rajputana and founded the principality of Marwar. In Rajputana, amongst the Rajput clans, the Rathors head the list in numerical strength and area of country held.

5. The present Ruler, Col. His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad Rajai Hind Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., K. C. V. O., A. D. C., is the 35th ruler from Rao Sihaji. He was born on 8th July 1903 and ascended the throne in October 1918. His Highness has one younger brother, Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, born on 1st May 1907 and two sisters, of whom the elder is Her Highness the Maharani of Jaipur, while the younger is Her Highness the Maharani of Rewa. His Highness has four sons and one daughter. The eldest Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib was born on 16th June, 1923, the second Maharaj Kumar Sri Himmat Singhji Sahib, on 21st June, 1925; the third Maharaj Kumar Sri Hari Singhji Sahib was born on 21st September, 1929, and the fourth Maharaj Kumar Sri Devi Singhji Sahib on 20th September, 1933. The daughter was born on 14th December, 1930.

6. The following States are connected by marriage with the Jodhpur House:—

Udaipur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Rewa, Bundi, Sirohi, Narsingarh and Jamnagar.

The younger branches of the Jodhpur family are Bikaner, Kishengarh, Idar, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitamau and Jhabua.

7. The gross revenue of the State during the year under report was Rs. 1,73,90,259, while the gross expenditure excluding capital outlay and investments was Rs. 1,18,53,624. The sum spent on Capital works amounted to Rs. 40,02,362.

8. The State pays annually to the British Government Rs. 1,08,000 as tribute, and Rs. 1,15,000 towards the maintenance of a Military force under the Treaty of 1818. The latter payment has ceased from 1937-38, on account of the disbandment of the Mina corps at Erinpura. In addition to this Military expenditure, a sum of Rs. 1,10,843 was spent during the year on Indian States Forces consisting of a Regiment of Cavalry, a Regiment of Infantry, Military Station Hospital and the State Band.

9. During the year, His Highness paid visits to Jaipur, Ajmer, Palanpur, Dalki, Kashmir and Simla.

His Highness' Visits.

10. Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jaipur, Kashmir, Damraon and Sirmoor, Raja of Jasdan, Maharaj Kumar of Cooch Bihar, and Raj Kumar of Baria paid visits to the State during the year.

Visitors to the State.

11. The 10th Royal Hussars Polo Team arrived in Jodhpur on 4th January 1936 and left on 2nd February 1936.

12. Lady Pentland, wife of the Ex-Governor of Madras, arrived in Jodhpur on the 15th and left on the 18th January, 1936.

13. The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir George Ogilvie, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, visited Jodhpur on the following dates:—

Arrived on 4th and left on 8th February 1936.

Arrived on 16th and left on 18th March 1936.

Arrived on 11th and left on 14th August 1936.

14. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor-General and Viceroy of India, arrived in Jodhpur on 17th March 1936 by Air and left on the 18th idem. He opened the Willingdon Gardens on the 17th March 1936. The speeches delivered on the occasion will be found at the end of the Report.

15. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor-General and Viceroy of India on his way from Porbandar to Delhi by Air passed through Jodhpur on 20th January 1936.

16. The sad news of the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas and Emperor of India, on the 20th January 1936 was the occasion of great grief. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur directed the following marks of respect to be observed throughout the State in honour of the deceased Sovereign of beloved memory from the 21st January, 1936:—

Notable events.

1. The Courts and offices were closed for 3 days.
2. The shops were closed for one day on the 22nd January, 1936.
3. Nobat (drum beating) at the Fort, the firing of 3 guns daily and Public music and dance were stopped for three days.
4. Flags were half-masted.
5. All the officials, Sardars, Jagirdars, Mutsaddis and other subjects were directed to put themselves in deep mourning according to local custom.
6. All the European Officers in the service of the State and others in the Station were asked to put themselves in mourning.
7. 70 minute-guns were fired from the Jodhpur Fort at 8 a. m. on the 22nd January, 1936.

Adv.

On 28th January 1936, when the funeral of his Majesty the King-Emperor George V took place, the above-mentioned marks of respect were observed for one day and special prayers were offered in temples and mosques. A memorial service was held in the Sommerville Memorial Church at Jodhpur.

17. In honour of the accession to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VIII, a public Darbar was held in Jodhpur on the 29th January 1936 at the Polo ground between the State Hotel and the bungalow of Major Rao Raja Hanwat Singhji, where a Shamiana was erected. In the centre of the enclosure a dais was placed on which seats were provided for His Highness and the Resident, Western Rajputana States. The Darbar was attended by the Ministers of Council, Maharajs, European ladies and gentlemen, Rao Rajas, Sardars, Mutsaddis, State Officials, and the public who numbered about 10,000. The Resident announced the Royal Proclamation which ran as under. It was broad-casted by means of loudspeakers.

PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our Late Sovereign Lord King George V of blessed and glorious memory by whose decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain and Ireland and all other His Late Majesty's Dominions is solely and rightfully come to High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. We, the Governor-General of India and the Members of the Governor-General's Council, therefore, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David is now by death of our late Sovereign of happy memory become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland and British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection beseeching God by whom Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince Edward VIII with long and happy years to reign over us.

LONG LIVE THE KING !"

A Hindi translation of the Proclamation, was read on the microphone by the Political Secretary for the benefit of the Indian spectators and troops.

After the reading of the Proclamation the Union Jack was hoisted, the Troops gave a Royal Salute and the Band played the National Anthem. A salute of 101 guns was fired from the Fort battery.

Honours.

18. On the 1st January 1936, the following were granted Honours by the Supreme Government:—

1. Mrs. Tarleton received the medal of Kaisar-i-Hind.
2. Major J. W. Gordon, O. B. E., received the insignia of C. I. E.
3. Colonel Thakur Pirthi Singhji of Bera was granted the title of Rao Bahadur.
4. Mr. Kan Singh, District Superintendent of Police was granted the King's Police Medal.

19. On 23rd June 1936, the Birthday of His Imperial Majesty King Edward VIII, Emperor of India, the Supreme Government granted the following honours:—

1. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur received the insignia of G. C. S. I.
2. Mr. Ghisoo Lal, Honorary Assistant, Secretary to the Manager, Jodhpur Railway, was granted the title of Rai Sahib.

20. His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to appoint His Highness as his A. D. C. and also promoted him to the rank of Honorary Colonel on 22nd September 1936.

21. In 1935, the rains were just sufficient and timely to ensure a good crop except in the Nagour District where liberal remissions were allowed. The yield of grass and fodder was below normal in most Parganas and the situation was made worse by the failure of the Arabian Sea Monsoon in 1936. The Kharif sowing was sparse and this too withered due to the want of timely rains. Fodder scarcity began to loom large and this was more intense due to the poor produce of crops in the previous year.

Famine.

Under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur published in the Extraordinary Gazette, dated the 10th September 1936, scarcity was declared in the following Parganas:—

Bilara, Bali, Desuri, Jalore, Pali, Jaswantpura, Siwana, Sanchores and Barmer.

With a view to afford relief to the agriculturists in the affected parganas the following relief measures were ordered to be adopted:—

(1) Opening of grass and fodder depots in the affected parganas and selling of grass at the rate of -/8/- a maund and wheat straw at the rate of -/4/- a maund. This work was entrusted to the Director, Animal Husbandry Department.

(2) Throwing open of all reserved forest areas for free grazing and making arrangements at a cost of Rs. 3,000 for improvement of water supply for the animals grazing in these areas.

(3) Remission of fees charged by the Forest Department for grazing cattle in affected areas with effect from 1st July 1936.

(4) Opening of poor-houses and grain shops, where required.

(5) Distribution of taccavi loans to agriculturists.

(6) Suspension of all revenue realisations in the affected parganas.

(7) Starting of Relief Works by the P. W. D. where required.

(8) Stopping the execution of decrees against agriculturists in the affected areas, and the suspension of all proceedings against them under the Marwar Public Demands Recovery Ordinance for one year.

Three famine Depots of grass were opened in September, 1936, and other relief measures were adopted later on wherever they were essential.

22. Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji of Pokaran, Judicial Minister, after attending the World Education Conference, returned from leave on the 18th October 1935.

Official.

23. The Hon'ble Nawab Khan Bahadur Chowdhari Mohammed Din was appointed Revenue Minister with effect from the 7th December 1935.

24. Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhji of Pokaran, Judicial Minister, resigned his post on the 28th March 1936.

25. Rai Bahadur Lala Kunwar Sain, M. A., Bar-at-Law, was appointed Judicial Minister with effect from the 14th April, 1936.

26. Mr. S.G. Edgar, I.S.E., Public Works Minister, and Major F. Steel, O.B.E., Assistant to the Finance Minister, proceeded on leave on the 16th April 1936. Major Steel returned from leave on the 18th and Mr. Edgar on the 24th October, 1936.

27. Lt.-Col. D.M. Field, C.I.E., left for England on recess on 5th May 1936, and returned on 21st July 1936.

28. Maharaj Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib was appointed President of the Consultative Committee of Sardars with effect from the 6th May 1936.

29. The constitution of the State Council at the close of the year under report was as follows:—

<i>President</i>	.. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.
<i>Chief Minister & Finance Minister</i>	.. Lt.-Col. D. M. Field, C. I. E.
<i>Home Minister</i>	.. Thakur Madho Singhji of Sankhwas.
<i>P. W. Minister</i>	.. Mr. S. G. Edgar, I. S. E.
<i>Revenue Minister</i>	.. The Hon'ble Nawab Khan Bahadur Chowdhari Mohammed Din.
<i>Judicial Minister</i>	.. Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, M.A., Bar-at-law.

Political.

30. The Hon' ble Lt.-Col. Sir George Ogilvie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., was the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Lt.-Col. H.M. Wightwick, I. A., was Resident, Western Rajputana States, throughout the year.

The relations with the British Government continued to be very cordial.

CHAPTER II

Finance & Accounts.

The results (Budget and Account figures) of the year 1935-36 (October 1935 to September 1936) are detailed in the statements which will be found at the close of this Report. The position may be summarized as follows:—

Revenue and Expenditure.

Budget.				RECEIPTS		EXPENDITURE.	
				Budget	Actuals.	Budget	Actuals.
<i>Opening Balance:—</i>							
Current Balance	..	..		23,26,174	23,26,174	..	..
Deposit Balance	..	..		15,00,000	15,00,000	..	..
I. Revenue Budget	..	..		1,54,61,000	1,73,90,259	1,26,69,900	1,18,53,624
(Budget Surplus)	..	..		..	..	(27,91,100)	(55,36,635)
Surplus	..	..		..	..	66,17,274	93,62,809
Total	..	..		1,92,87,174	2,12,16,433	1,92,87,174	2,12,16,433
Balance	..	..		66,17,274	93,62,809	..	..
II. Debt Heads Budget.	..	..			
(Net figures)	..	..		7,49,920	4,07,163	..	..
Balance Surplus	..	..		..	..	73,67,194	97,69,972
Total	..	..		73,67,194	97,69,972	73,67,194	97,69,972
Balance	..	..		73,67,194	97,69,972	..	..
III. Investments	..	..		..	7,66,359	12,00,000	39 86,435
Balance Surplus	..	..		..	..	61,67,194	65,49,896
Total	..	..		73,67,194	1,05,36,331	73,67,194	1,05,36,331
Balance	..	..		61,67,194	65,49,896	..	..
IV. Capital Budget	..	..		..	..	45,02,960	40,02,362
Balance Surplus	..	..		..	..	16,61,234	25,47,534
Total	..	..		61,67,194	65,49,896	61,67,194	65,49,896

The total revenue estimated for the year 1935-36 was Rs. 1,54,61,000 against the gross collections of Rs. 1,73,90,259, or an excess of Rs. 19,29,259 over the estimated revenue for the year. The collection of Rs. 1,73,90,259 includes a non-recurring credit of Rs. 14,18,850 as an adjustment of the cost price of 2102 shares in the Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Ltd., taken over by the State on the winding up of the Bombay Business in March last. Excluding this figure, the net collections amount to Rs. 1,59,71,409 or an excess of Rs. 5,10,409.

Revenue Receipts.

The attached graph gives the proportion of departmental revenue to gross revenue collections amounting to Rs. 1,73,90,259.

The actual expenditure during the course of the year amounts to Rs. 1,18,53,624 against the budget grant of Rs. 1,26,69,900 after taking into account the sanctioned extra grant of Rs. 4,19,900 or a lapse of Rs. 8,16,276 or 6.4% of the grant allotted.

Revenue Expenditure.

A graph showing the proportion of the departmental expenditure with reference to the gross revenue is attached.

26. Mr. S.G. Edgar, I.S.E., Public Works Minister, and Major F. Steel, O.B.E., Assistant to the Finance Minister, proceeded on leave on the 16th April 1936. Major Steel returned from leave on the 18th and Mr. Edgar on the 24th October, 1936.

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<i>Opening Balance:—</i>				
Current Balance	23,26,174	23,26,174
Deposit Balance	15,00,000	15,00,000
I. Revenue Budget	1,54,61,000	1,73,90,259	1,26,69,900	1,18,53,624
(Budget Surplus) .. ..	..	..	(27,91,100)	(55,36,635)
Surplus .. ..	..	..	66,17,274	93,62,809
Total	1,92,87,174	2,12,16,433	1,92,87,174	2,12,16,433
Balance	66,17,274	93,62,809	..	..
II. Debt Heads Budget. (Net figures)	7,49,920	4,07,163	..	..
Balance Surplus .. ..	..	..	73,67,194	97,69,972
Total	73,67,194	97,69,972	73,67,194	97,69,972
Balance	73,67,194	97,69,972	..	..
III. Investments .. ..	..	7,66,359	12,00,000	39,86,435
Balance Surplus .. ..	..	..	61,67,194	65,49,896
Total	73,67,194	1,05,36,331	73,67,194	1,05,36,331
Balance	61,67,194	65,49,896	..	..
IV. Capital Budget .. ..	..	..	45,02,960	40,02,862
Balance Surplus .. ..	..	..	16,61,234	25,47,534
Total	61,67,194	65,49,896	61,67,194	65,49,896

The total revenue estimated for the year 1935-36 was Rs. 1,54,61,000 against the gross collections of Rs. 1,73,90,259, or an excess of Rs. 19,29,259 over the estimated revenue for the year. The collection of Rs. 1,73,90,259 includes a non-recurring credit of Rs. 14,18,850 as an adjustment of the cost price of 2102 shares in the Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Ltd., taken over by the State on the winding up of the Bombay Business in March last. Excluding this figure, the net collections amount to Rs. 1,59,71,409 or an excess of Rs. 5,10,409.

Revenue Receipts.

The attached graph gives the proportion of departmental revenue to gross revenue collections amounting to Rs. 1,73,90,259.

The actual expenditure during the course of the year amounts to Rs. 1,18,53,624 against the budget grant of Rs. 1,26,69,900 after taking into account the sanctioned extra grant of Rs. 4,19,900 or a lapse of Rs. 8,16,276 or 6.4% of the grant allotted.

Revenue Expenditure.

A graph showing the proportion of the departmental expenditure with reference to the gross revenue is attached.

Debt Heads

The decrease of Rs. 3,42,757 under the Debt Heads represents a variation of 6% of the gross figures.

Investments.

The net investments made amount to Rs. 32,20,076 against the estimated investment of Rs. 12,00,000 or an increase of Rs. 20,20,076. These figures include an adjustment of Rs. 14,18,850 on account of the cost of 2102 shares in the Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., taken over on the winding up of the Bombay business in March last as explained in the notes on Revenue Receipts.

Capital Expenditure.

The total sanctioned programme after taking into account

(a) Extra grant of Rs. 4,12,310

& (b) Surrender of Rs. 2,86,350

amounted to Rs. 45,02,960.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 40,02,362 resulting in a saving of Rs. 5,00,598 or 11.1% of the grants allotted. The comparative figures under the various Major heads of the Capital programme are as follows:—

Heads.					Budget.	Actuals.	Difference.
1.	Railways	..	..	..	7,24,000	3,25,397	—3,98,603
2.	Electrical	..	..	..	1,91,500	1,51,430	—40,070
3.	Garage	..	..	..	1,60,000	1,51,979	—8,021
4.	P. W. D.	..	..	..	34,06,260	33,59,441	—46,819
5.	Stationery & Printing	..	..	..	8,000	7,458	—542
6.	State Hotel	..	..	..	10,200	6,657	—3,543
Total					45,02,960	40,02,362	—5,00,598

The main saving of Rs. 3,98,603 under the head 'Railways' is explained by the write-back of Marwar Railway Junction-Desuri Line, amounting to Rs. 4,39,805, while the saving under other items is due to some of the works entered in the programme being postponed.

Finance Department.

Lt.-Col. D. M. Field, C. I. E., continued to hold the appointment of Finance Minister, Government of Jodhpur, during the year under review.

Major F. Steel, O. B. E., Assistant to the Finance Minister, proceeded on six months' leave with effect from 18th April 1936 and Mr. Billam Chand Bhandari, Finance Secretary, carried out these duties satisfactorily during the period.

Audit Office.

Major F. Steel, O. B. E., held the post of State Auditor, Government of Jodhpur. During his leave, Mr. V. H. Thattey, First Assistant, held charge of the office as Officiating State Auditor, and the work was carried out efficiently.

The total number of Local Audit inspections conducted during the year was 86 as against 88 in 1934-35. Besides this, 11 special inspections and several extra tasks were carried out.

Provident Fund.

With a view to give an idea of the expansion of this Fund, the figures are given below:—

				State.	Railway.	Total.
1.	Opening Balance	..	..	28,04,140	37,08,772	65,12,912
2.	Credits during the year	..	..	6,61,397	5,09,336	11,70,733
Total				34,65,537	42,18,108	76,83,645
3.	Debits during the year	..	..	1,59,649	1,31,724	2,91,273
4.	Closing Balance	..	..	33,05,888	40,86,384	73,92,272

The total number of subscribers at the end of the year was 3,928 and 2,705 against 3,676 and 2,646 when the year commenced.

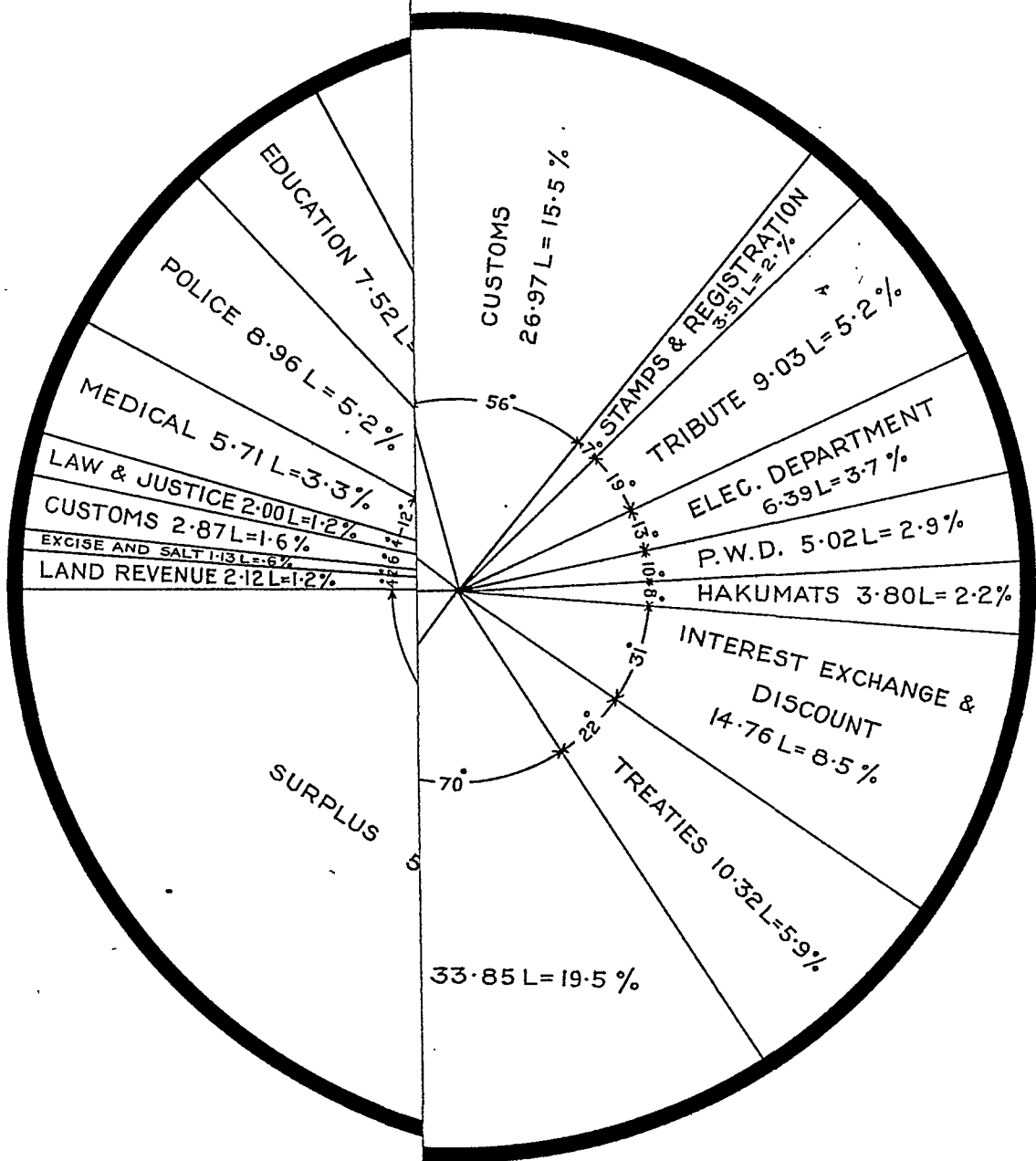
During the year under review, the rate of compulsory Provident Fund subscription was raised from 1/16th to 1/12th of the subscriber's salary with effect from 1st October, 1935.

This Government deals with four kinds of pensions and their numbers are as follows:— Pensions.

	No. when the year Opened.	No. at the Close of year.
1. Government Military Pensions ..	1412	1421
2. State ..	821	915
3. Stipendiaries ..	137	139
4. Compensation payment-holders ..	412	410
	2782	2885

The *per capita* grant received from the Government of India during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,284 compared with Rs. 4,236 awarded during the last year.

PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS REVENUE
1935-36
TO 173.90 LACS.



CHAPTER III.

Revenue Departments.

1. Land Revenue Department.

Munshi Niranjan Swaroop, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the Hawala Administration. Superintendent throughout the year, the Department being under the control of the Revenue Minister.

2. The State covers an area of 36,021 sq. miles, the khalsa area being about Land System. 17 per cent of the whole. The khalsa area comprises over 900 villages; these are administered by the Hawala Department, the number varying as fresh grants are made, or villages escheat.

3. A boundary survey of the whole State together with a cadastral survey of khalsa villages was carried out in the years 1883-93 A. D. This was followed in 1895 by a Settlement of the khalsa area and the introduction of cash rents instead of 'Latai'. The first Settlement was for a term of 10 years only, but it was not until 1921 A. D. that a re-settlement could be taken in hand. The rent rates were based on a division of soils into 'mustaquil' (permanent) and Ghair Mustaquil (non-permanent) combined with classification according to relative capacity. The re-settlement resulted in a rise in the permanently-occupied area from 39.7 per cent to 48.2 per cent, of 59,62,147 bighas and in the rental payable by bapidars (permanent lessees) from 64.4 to 78.2 per cent of Rs. 16,42,347. The general increase in the rent roll was 37 per cent of Rs. 16,42,347.

4. In khalsa villages, land is held either in bapi or ghair bapi. Bapi is a Tenures. permanent, heritable and transferable right in land. A ghair-bapidar holds land from year to year or for a term of years. Certain lands are also held rent-free in virtue of grants made or recognised by the Government, the principal rent-free tenures being Bhom, Juna Jagir, Doli, Inam and Pasaita. A record of rights of all such holders was prepared at the time of Settlement and rules were framed defining the rights and liabilities attached thereto.

5. The Land Revenue Department is under a Superintendent assisted by five Constitution. Assistant Superintendents, each in charge of a group of Parganas or Districts. The work of partition, and the survey of villages escheating to khalsa from time to time is under a sixth Assistant to the Hawala Superintendent, designated the Partition officer. The unit of Hawala administration is the village or group of villages under a Hawaldar. The Hawaldar does the *girdavari* and prepares other village records, and is immediately responsible to the Darogha. Collections are affected through Amins controlled by the Hakim or Pargana Officer.

6. The total number of Khalsa villages at the end of 1934-35 was 910. Number of khalsa villages. During the year under report, villages Indokha, Galasar, Nimbola and Khari Laliya, Pargana Parbatsar of Thikana Mithri escheated to khalsa permanently. At the end the year, therefore, the number of Khalsa villages came to 914. But on the revision of the Map of Marwar during the year under report, the correct number of khalsa villages was found to be 902 only, including 104 Mustaraka